New-York Daily Times.

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THE MAURY CASE.

Who Brewed the Teapot Tempest?

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

What Scared the British Lion?

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday to hear the report of the Committee to which the documents with reference to the bark Maury had been referred. These documents were twenty-two in number, and with the exception of one or two, quite stale. If we were to publish them, entire, it would only be that at the end of the four or five columns the reader might have one long, decisive laugh at the infinite smoke a particularly small fire had created—might see at how mere a trifle the bold British Lion is frightened out of his wits. Otherwise, there is no possible value in them—for the facts have long been before the public.

It would be a gratification to publish the affidavit of John R. Connell, Police Officer and Dockmaster of the Eleventh Ward, whose clear vision first espied the mouse Maury, as it would certainly tend to elevate our notions of the value of our municipal Police; but even that great game is not worth our candle. Mr. Cushing, Attorney-General, in communicating the facts of the case to Secretary Marcy, is unable to refrain from a sly hint at the ludicrous nature of the affair. If our readers can help smiling at the size of the tea-pot in which this terrible tempest is kicked up, they may assure themselves that they have greater self-control than Mr. Cushing. We give his communication:

MR. CUSHING TO MR. MARCY.

Attorney-General's Office, 22d October, 1855.

Sir: I have the honor to communicate to you the history and result of the proceedings in the case of the bark Maury, of New-York.

In consequence of the British Minister's communication to you, on the 11th instant, and which you referred to me on the day of its receipt, (the 12th,) brief instructions were, on the same day, dispatched by telegraph to Mr. McKeon, Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and more detailed instructions by mail the next day, requesting him to make immediate inquiry on the subject of the Maury, to consult thereon with Mr. Barclay, the British Consul at New-York, and, if sufficient probable cause appeared, to institute the proper process against her in the District Court.

These instructions were induced by the documents communicated by the British Minister, copies of which were transmitted by me to Mr. McKeon.

The documents consisted of:

1. An affidavit by Mr. Barclay, setting forth that he believed, and expected to be able to prove, that the Maury was built, fitted out and armed, with intent to be employed by the Russian Government to cruise against the subjects of Great Britain, and that he stood ready to bring forward his proof thereof.

2. An affidavit of one Connell, purporting to be a Police Officer in New-York, who professes to describe the build, equipment, armament and cargo of the Maury, and concludes with expression of belief that she was built, armed and equipped by the Russian Government for war purposes against Great Britain.

3. An affidavit of one Craft, also purporting to be a Police Officer in New-York, who speaks more guardedly, briefly describes the visible armament of the Maury, repeats hearsay as to her freight, and expresses his belief that she is a vessel of war.

4. Finally, the affidavit of Mr. Edwards, a counselor-at-law in New-York, understood to be counsel for the British Consul, who says that he verily believes that the Maury was built, equipped, and loaded by and for the Russian Government, to be used in the present war against the vessels and subjects of Great Britain.

Mr. Edwards then proceeds to state that a person, who, he believes, has been in the pay of the Russian government, gave him a full explanation of the armament and destination of the Maury. He, Mr. Edwards, "gathered from the person referred to" that the plan of the Maury was to attack and capture one of the Cunard British mail steamers, arm the prize, and, after being joined by other vessels of the same construction, built and fitted out by the Russian government, to proceed to attack the "British Possessions" in the East Indies.

The representations concerning the "Maury," which Mr. Edwards thus adopted, were so grossly improbable on their face, and had so much the air of a contrivance to impose on him, and, through him, the British consul, as to produce some hesitation in my mind as to the propriety of instituting a process in the case, but the specific and positive statements of Connell and Craft, especially the former, as to the build, rig, armament, and imputed contents of the vessel, seem to me, on the whole, to justify and require an examination of the case, at the hazard of possible inconvenience to innocent parties.

To make such examination effectual, it was necessary to libel the Maury, and place her in charge of the Marshal.

I have now received from Mr. McKeon a report of the result of the investigation.

It appears that the Maury was owned in part by Messrs. A. A. Low & Brothers, who have afforded satisfactory information as to her construction, character and destination.

They make affidavit that she was built and equipped for trade with China, having, in addition to the ordinary armament of vessels in that business, only two deck guns, deemed requisite on account of the increase of piracy in the seas of China.

It further appears by these explanations that the statements made as to the guns and munitions of war and extra spars on board the Maury, were inaccurate, to use the mildest admissible expression; that the surmises as to the illegality of her character are not substantiated by proof; and that she is in fact advertised for general [illegible], and receiving cargo destined for Shanghae.

Neither Mr. Barclay nor Mr. Edwards brought forward any evidence to contradict these facts; on the contrary, Mr. Edwards has, in a letter addressed to Mr. McKeon, expressed his intention of dismissing the libel; which is also recommended unreservedly by Mr. McKeon.

Under these circumstances, it affords me pleasure to enable you to give assurance that the Cunard mail steamers may continue to enter and to leave our ports without apprehension of being captured by the Maury, and converted into Russian men-of-war for the purpose of hostilities in the East Indies. * * * *

I am, very respectfully, C. CUSHING.

Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

In view of these documents the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce made a unanimous report, in pretty strong language,—the "nub" of which lies in the following

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York receive and adopt the report, as a correct statement, and as containing the sense of this body on the subject.

2. Resolved, That no proper amends or apology have been made to A. A. Low & Brothers, for the charge brought against them, which, if true, would have rendered them infamous, nor to the merchants of this City and country, so falsely and infamously assailed.

3. Resolved, That the merchants of New-York, as part of the body of merchants of the United States, will uphold the government in the full maintenance of the Neutrality Laws of the country; and we acknowledge and adopt, and always have regarded the Acts of the United States, for preserving its neutrality, as binding in honor and conscience, as well as in law; and that we denounce those who violate them as disturbers of the peace of the world, to be held in universal abhorrence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

New-York, 27th November, 1855.

John A. Stevens, George Griswold, P. Perit, E. E. Morgan, Thomas Tileston, Charles H. Marshall, Stewart Brown, Moses H. Grinnell, Royal Phelps, Robert C. Goodhue.

These Resolutions were unanimously adopted. Comments upon them and the documents were made by the Chairman Mr. P. Perit, Mr. Caleb Barstow, Mr. Jno. A. Stevens, Mr. D. Duer, Mr. Barstow, Mr. Lee, Mr. Demarest and Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, but nobody thought the resolutions a whit too strong. The attendance was unusually large.

Board of County Canvassers.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., the President in the Chair, and 13 Supervisors present.

Supervisor Stevens, of the Eleventh Ward, submitted the corrections of the Inspectors of the different Districts of his Ward, previously referred for revisal. The same were passed upon approvingly, and the votes ordered to be recorded in accordance with the corrections.

Supervisor Christie, of the Sixteenth Ward, then read the returns of his Ward. The only discrepancy in the two returns was in the Seventh District, where a difference of 100 votes appeared in the aggregate votes for Coroner.

The same was sent back to the Inspectors for correction.

Supervisor Ely, of the Seventeenth Ward, next read the returns of his Ward. But two discrepancies appeared in the entire returns, one in the Fourth District, of 70 votes for Dodge, for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and one in the Eighth District, of 31 votes for O'Keefe, for Judge of the Marine Court. The two returns were referred to the Inspectors for correction. In the Seventh District, to the vote for Assemblyman, the Inspectors had prefixed a statement that they were not certain of the correctness of the result. The vote recounted showed a return of 612 votes for Ward and 28 for Williams. After some debate, the return was ordered to be sent back to the Inspectors to see if they could determine upon more certain results.

Supervisor Lord then read the returns of the First District of the Eighteenth Ward, and there was no variation.

At 5½ o'clock the Board adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

The Washington Monument at the Battery.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, considered Mr. Latting's proposition to erect a Washington Monument at the Battery. After prolonged discussion and a careful review of the proposition of Mr. Latting, it was finally determined to report in favor of acceding a grant, subject to the following conditions:

First—The area of ground occupied, and nature and dimensions of the monument to be such as specified by Mr. Latting in his original proposition, viz.: The monument to be 600 feet high, with a statue of Washington 20 feet in height upon its summit, the whole to be constructed of iron.

Second—The contract to be open for five years, within which time $100,000 is to be deposited in the City Treasury as a guarantee of the prosecution of the work.

Third—The monument to be completed within ten years.

Fourth—Mr. Latting to have sole direction and use of the monument for a period of thirty-five years, after which the property and its uses are to revert to the City.

The Committee agreed to submit this report this afternoon at the meeting of the Board.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Crampton not yet Recalled—Present Indications, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

There is no truth in the vague rumor that Mr. Crampton received his recall by the Canada. Great Britain's final answer was reserved for the next steamer. The indications now are that the British Government will yield and make proper satisfaction, although it is not yet certain. S.

Mr. Buchanan and the London Times—The Three Million Drafts—Appointment of Chief Justice, &c.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The *Union* of this morning publishes a note sent by Mr. Buchanan to the London *Times*, contradicting the assertion that he had made assurances of American sympathy with England in the present war. This note the *Times* had refused to publish.

No decision has been come to by the Government respecting the drafts for $3,000,000 drawn by Santa Ana, nor is it believed that any will be made at present.

Associate Justice Dunlop will receive the appointment of Chief Justice of the United States Circuit Court in the District of Columbia, *vice* Cranch deceased.

Gen. Almonte will remain here during the Winter as Mexican Minister.

American Mass Meeting at Louisville—Resolutions Adopted.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The American Mass Meeting announced to come off in this city to-day was duly organized this morning. Delegates from Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Mississippi and Kentucky, were present. E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky, was chosen President.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That the Union of the States affords the best assurance and guarantee for the preservation of liberty and the prosperity of the American people; that they cherish the right of private judgment in matters of religion, and respect for the same in others; that they are opposed to the union of Church and State, and also to ecclesiastical combinations of any denomination in order to produce political effects; that they cannot recognize any attempt by a foreign power to assume political government under pretence of ecclesiastical jurisdiction otherwise than as an assault upon the institutions of America; that the existing naturalization laws are unsatisfactory and unsafe, and that additional legislation by Congress in regard to them is necessary; that they reaffirm the principles of the platform of the American Party adopted at Philadelphia, and maintain them as the basis of the political action of the American Party; that they deplore the events of the 6th of August in Louisville, but feel in no degree responsible for them, and publicly declare that no scheme of violence had been concerted nor was meditated by them; that the rioting originated in a wanton assault by foreigners on unoffending citizens not meddling in the election; that they wish for no further controversy on this subject, but whenever a like occasion exhibits similar recklessness and wickedness on the part of their adversaries, the Americans of Louisville will firmly maintain their rights at every hazard.

Adjourned till this afternoon.

The Erie Railroad Again—Another Point Decided.

Pittsburg, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The question of the railroads through the town of Erie has been before the Supreme Court sitting at this place. The history of the present proceedings is as follows:

On the 6th of October the Governor signed the bill passed at the last Session of the Legislature, and on the 3d of November he appointed Joseph Casey to take possession of the Erie and North East Railroad. On the 19th of November the Railroad Companies, (Erie and North East and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,) appeared before Judge Woodward, at his chambers in Philadelphia, and made a motion for an injunction to restrain the agent, Casey, from taking possession. Judge Woodward granted the injunction, with an admonitory order *commanding* Mr. Casey not to proceed until the hearing of the rule.

On the 24th the case was argued before all the Judges of the Supreme Court in this City, on a motion of defendant, Casey, to quash the admonitory order. Yesterday, the opinion of the Court was given by Chief Justice Lewis, to the following effect: Judge Woodward's jurisdiction was unanimously sustained, but the order was amended by substituting the words "be cautioned" for "be commanded."

The question will be argued in Philadelphia, in January.

Further from Mexico.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received. They contain the details of the news from Mexico to the 18th inst. Alvarez had entered the City of Mexico with 5,000 men, and was quietly received. The garrison had evacuated the City. The seat of Government is to be permanently removed to Bolero de Hidalgo, on the 17th of February. The best feeling prevails between Alvarez and Vidaurri. Senor Urago has been appointed Minister to Prussia. Senor Sciato had resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Fire at Chicago—Trial of a Railroad Conductor for Embezzlement.

Chicago, Monday, Nov. 26.

The large warehouse and elevator in this city, owned by M. O. Walker, was destroyed by fire this afternoon.

Mr. Cadwell, a Conductor on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, has been convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Motion has been made for a new trial.

Heavy Robbery of Jewelry at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Mr. Linenberger, of the firm of Messrs. Kahn & Linenberger, arrived here early this morning in the train for Washington, and left his trunks in the care of the baggage agent to take to the Washington depot, whilst he stopped to see a friend. During the transfer one of the trunks was stolen, and subsequently found cut open and robbed of its contents, consisting of watches and jewelry valued at $3,500.

Fall of the Towers of the New Suspension Bridge over the Genesee River.

Rochester, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The towers of the new Suspension Bridge now in process of construction, about two miles below this city, over the Genesee River, fell this afternoon with a tremendous crash. The towers lie on the bank a total wreck. No persons were injured.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life—Boston Mayoralty.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The locomotive "Clinton" exploded last evening on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, killing Mr. Gillson, the engineer, and badly injuring the fireman.

A large meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held this evening in Faneuil Hall, to ratify the nomination of Alexander H. Rice for Mayor.

Later from Havana.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The steamship *Granada* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 23d inst., but the news is unimportant.

Sugars were wholly unchanged.

The steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 22d, from Charleston, having encountered a very heavy gale.

South Carolina Legislature.

Columbia, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The South Carolina Legislature met yesterday. The Governor's Message was sent in to-day. It is a very short document and is entirely devoted to State affairs.

New-Haven Town Election.

New-Haven, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The most exciting town election ever held here took place to-day. Over 3,500 votes were polled. The American Union ticket succeeded by 400 majority. A Town Clerk and Selectmen were chosen.

Continued Illness of Rachel.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Rachel left here this afternoon for Baltimore, on her way South. She continues very poorly, and in leaving Jones' Hotel her condition was so feeble that she had to be carried to the vehicle.

Trial for Bigamy at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The Jury on the trial of Dr. Sandford, of Newark, for bigamy, disagreed and were discharged this afternoon.

Canal Navigation and the Weather at Albany.

Albany, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The canal is navigable along the entire line. The weather here is very mild.

Buffalo, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The weather is moderately cool and fine. Wind west.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Springfield, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Mr. G. W. Sprague, of North Adams, jumped from the cars from New-York last evening when near this place, while they were in motion, and was instantly killed.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The United States mail steamship *Marion* arrived here, from New-York, at 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

We have received no mail here this forenoon south of Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The United States mail steamship *Washington* Cavendy, Commander, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, after an unusually long passage of twenty days. She was detained by stormy weather and the prevalence of violent westerly winds. The mails by the *Washington* are not so late by three days as those already received by the *Pacific*. We are indebted to J. Butler, Purser of the *Washington*, for the following.

REPORT:

For 16 days from the Needles, the *Washington* experienced unusually heavy westerly gales, and on Nov. 17 and 18, a hurricane, with strong head sea.

Nov. 15, passed large iron ship, bound W.

Nov. 20, lat. 44° 40' N., lon. 59° 40' W., passed bark *St. John*, bound E.

Nov. 27, at 1½ P. M., passed American clipper bark, standing N. E., showing white signal, with two red balls.

How the Assembly is to be Organized—The Coalition Proposed.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The National Democrats and the Americans can coöperate in the organization of the Assembly without any sacrifice of principle or consistency, and we see no sufficient reason why they should not. We presume they compose a majority of the House—*Americans and Hards*, we mean—and if such shall prove to be the fact, *we should be glad to see them unite, and after choosing a Speaker and Clerk, proceed to the transaction of the public business.* Mr. Van Santvoord, of Rensselaer, or Mr. Odell, of Livingston, would make a good presiding officer. Let a spirit of conciliation and liberality prevail, and the thing might easily be accomplished. It was at first supposed that the Hards and Softs would act together. In that event the Fusionists had intended to vote for the Democratic candidates for Speaker and Clerk, without asking any conditions for their aid, but relying upon the generosity of the Democracy for such crumbs as they could spare. But the Hards refuse to coalesce with the Softs, holding themselves aloof from Freesoil contamination, and entangling alliances of every description, so as to go to Cincinnati in a state of political purity beautiful to behold. As matters now stand, therefore, the only mode of organizing the Assembly would seem to be for *the Americans to accept as their candidate for Speaker a good Hard Democrat* who don't believe in the Pope.

Later from the Plains—The Indians Friendly.

Capt. Van Vliet, who arrived in St. Louis last Friday, reports that he left Fort Pierre on the 27th of October, with sixty men and twelve wagons, crossing the Missouri near the Fort, and coming down the north side of the river to the frontiers of Iowa. He measured the road between the Fort and the boundary line of Iowa, and found the distance to be 260 miles. Here settlements and towns commence, and the extent and rapidity with which farms are opened and towns built up, in that region, is a matter of astonishment.

Gen. Harney marched across the country from Fort Laramie to Fort Pierre, passing between the Cheyenne and White Earth Rivers, but found no Indians. He is now at Fort Pierre, having placed his troops in Winter quarters at that post and Fort Laramie. Every arrangement was making for the comfort of the troops, though the quarters were somewhat limited, and very good health prevailed throughout the command.

The Indians had committed no depredations recently, and seemed to be anxious to make peace. The Minneconjos, and some of the tribes inhabiting the country about the Little Missouri, were said to be hostile, and it is possible that an expedition will be sent against them next Spring.

The Yancton Sioux, through whose territory Capt. Van Vliet passed on his way to the frontier, were very friendly, and professed a great desire to remain at peace with the United States. They had crossed the Missouri into Iowa, and gave some uneasiness to the settlers, but they committed no other depredations than to steal a little corn for their subsistence.

Several officers of the army accompanied Captain Van Vliet, but they stopped at Fort Leavenworth.

Highway Robbery and Rape in Albany.

From the Argus of Yesterday.

The particulars of a most fiendish transaction developed themselves yesterday afternoon. Lieut. Shields, of the Fourth District, while passing through Knox-street, discovered a female prostrate on a stoop, the blood flowing from a frightful cut over the right eye, and her clothing completely covered with mud. He at first supposed her to be intoxicated, but upon interrogating her, found that she was not, and in answer to his inquiries concerning her condition, she stated that she had been induced to go to the house of a Mr. Benjamin Hallenbake, to whom she had engaged as a servant, but that he had deceived her, having conducted her to some woods near a burying ground, and then, with two others, brutally ravished her. One of the party, John Hawes, after accomplishing his hellish purpose, knocked her down, and, as she swears, stole a dollar and a half in silver and a pair of gloves.

The name of the female is Mary O'Neil; she is recently from Washington County, and came to this city in quest of employment. The statement by her is, that she met Hallenbake at Mrs. McClure's, on Washington-street, where she had been stopping.

Hallenbake and Geo. Cole—the latter the person who was convicted of complicity in the Robson outrage—were arrested. Hawes and the other person, as yet not identified, are yet at large. The female is said to be of good character.

Military Death-Sentence.—Private William J. Dunn, of Company G, Mounted Riflemen of the United States Army, was recently tried by court-martial at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and sentenced to be hung for mutiny and the murder of Sergeant John Williams, of the same regiment and company, by shooting him with a revolver, at Limpa Creek, El Paso road, Texas, on or about the 30th of June last. The sentence will be executed on the fourth Friday next succeeding the reception of the President's confirmation of it at Fort McIntosh.—*Union.*

THE MYSTERY OF THE EUDORA.

The Supposed Murderer in Prison—His Appearance and Conversation.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The sinking of the *Eudora*, and the arrest of the negro cook supposed to have murdered the Captain and the remainder of the crew, have created considerable excitement and sensation in every direction where the circumstances have been made known. Our reporter visited the scene of the tragedy yesterday afternoon, and obtained the following facts connected with the transaction.

FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE NEGRO'S ARREST NOT YET PUBLISHED.

When he first touched at City Island in the yawl, the schooner had just gone down, and some boys hallooed to him and asked him to take them to the place where the schooner had sunk. He replied there was no occasion, as she had gone to the bottom. Mr. McClennon, proprietor of the hotel, asked him where he had been, and he said that he was coming from New-Rochelle, when in fact he was proceeding in the opposite direction. When captured by John Bell and Joshua Levinus, the first question he asked was, whether the schooner had sunk. They replied in the affirmative and he remained silent.

The moment Levinus leaped into the boat he secured the hatchet and knife, which prevented the fellow from making any effectual resistance. The hatchet is a small one, old, and not very sharp, with about 16 inches of a handle. The handle had been pared with a knife, as if for the purpose of removing any traces of blood that might have been on it; but blood marks were evident on the blade, and in a small crevice there was found a very small piece of bone. The knife was an old blunt carving knife, but somewhat sharp at the point. There were no particular marks upon it, except some reddish incrustations which might be either rust or blood.

CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER IN THE BOAT.

After his capture he remained quiet and seemed to be somewhat confounded, but as if a sudden thought had struck him, he commenced to wash his face and hands quickly in the water, hanging, at the same time, over the side of the boat. They asked him why he did not come ashore and tell the people that the schooner was going to sink? He answered that it was his plan to make his own escape, and that he did not care about her.

GETTING HIM INTO THE HOTEL.

When landed on City Island, and as they were about to take him into the hotel, he started off and attempted to make his escape. Only one person had hold of him at the time; but he carried his captor along with as great ease, and almost as fleet, as *reynard* would a stolen *rooster*; but a dozen stout fellows were upon him in a trice, and, before he had proceeded 300 yards, he was retaken and forced into McClennon's Hotel, where it took six men to hold him while he was being pinioned and made safe.

HIS CONDUCT AND CONVERSATION IN THE HOTEL.

Several persons sat up to watch him during the night. Before he pretended to go to sleep, he kept up a free conversation with the parties present, and seemed to be in good spirits. He said the deed was done and could not be helped, and that many a man would do a thing and be sorry for it a few minutes after it was done; he was not one of them, but there was *one thing* for which he was sorry, and that thing he said he would not tell to any one. He told them that his object in rowing along the shore in the boat was to find a place where there was only one family stopping, remain there for the night, and start early in the morning for New-Rochelle. He also told them, in one of his communicative moods, "that he did the like before and got clear of it very easy, and could have got clear then too, only he was a fool for not having gone the other way;" but he added, in a thoughtful way—"*I guess it's all right—it was to be so or else I wouldn't be here now.*" After he appeared to be asleep, he would frequently raise his head, look cautiously and furtively around and then lay down again. The persons present, as might be expected, held various conversations on the subject and hazarded several conjectures connected with the mysteries of the case; but although apparently asleep, he would occasionally start up and say—"that's so," and again, "that's not so, you are mistaken." He seemed to be most anxious about the little bundles of clothing which he carried with him from the schooner, and amongst which were a boy's under shirt, of gray flannel, and a small checked pillow, both of which had blood stains upon them. If any person went near those bundles he would instantly start up in the bed and tell them to stand back and not touch the bundles, as they did not belong to them.

The parties in the hotel were not very choice in their epithets regarding the prisoner, nor were their expressions doubtful respecting his guilt. He coolly replied to their comments that he had a very tough neck, and that they might as well hang him up there, for he could stand it. His neck, he said, was so strong that he could raise a greater weight with it than his hands.

Before leaving the hotel for White Plains jail, he said in a careless and rather jocular manner, "I am going to change my new lodging-house. He also appeared to have a keen appetite, as he ate a most hearty breakfast, devouring a couple of pounds of the beef steak which he brought from the schooner.

While his breakfast was being prepared he gave frequent directions about the cooking of the steaks, and desired that they should be very rare. "I like," said he, "to have my steaks done so that the blood would follow the knife."

ARTICLES TAKEN OUT OF THE SCHOONER YESTERDAY.

All the things taken from the schooner yesterday were—a pillow, a hat, owner unknown, some leather and vessel's papers.

The owners of the vessel arrived yesterday at City Island from Deep River. They came down on the steamer *City of Hartford* and were put on board a schooner opposite the Island and landed at McClennon's Hotel. They at once proceeded to examine the *Eudora*, who lies on her beam ends, with a portion of the masts above water at high tide. From the reports seen in the newspapers, they were not quite certain that she was their property, as her name was the *Eudora Emmogene*, and, although their worst fears had been excited, they consequently were not fully convinced until they saw the *burgee* of the schooner, and the Captain's hat. When the hat was produced, one of them exclaimed, "Oh, yes, that's Jem's hat."

CAPTAIN ARNOLD'S ACCOUNT OF THE COOK.

Captain Arnold, one of the owners of the schooner, had charge of her previous to the two last trips, when Mr. Palmer was appointed Captain. He states that it was he who hired the cook in New-York, and that he believes he was a resident of the "Five Points." He was only on the schooner for the last two trips, although he stated that he was engaged two months on the vessel. One of the parties who captured him told us that he often saw him around Catharine Market in the City. Captain Arnold proceeded to White Plains Jail from City Island, and the other owners of the *Eudora* left for New-York to procure a floating derrick to raise her to-day or to-morrow if possible.

It was evident that the cook did not accurately ascertain the depth of the water, although he carried with him in the boat the sounding line, minus the lead. He said the lead was too heavy to bring with him, and that as the vessel was sinking he did not mind loading himself with anything but the most valuable property.

When the news of the sad catastrophe reached Deep River, at 4 o'clock on Monday evening, Captain Arnold was requested by the friends of Mr. Palmer to broach the matter to Mrs. Palmer, who had been only four weeks after her confinement, and was consequently in a rather delicate state of health. Captain Arnold declined, but induced her minister to communicate the bereaving intelligence. As might be expected, her grief was indescribable and almost bordered on phrensy.

The schooner's bill of lading was dated Brooklyn, 21st of November, and her cargo consisted of 78 tons of coal, for New-Haven, 28 of which were stowed away on the upper deck.

THE NEGRO IN PRISON.

The excitement respecting this mysterious affair was very great, yesterday, at White Plains, and about that neighborhood. Indeed, all along the line, from Morrisania upward, crowds were at the depôts, anxious to learn whether any new discovery had been made. Through the kindness of Mr. A. H. Lockwood, the Sheriff of Westchester County, we had an interview with the prisoner, George Wilson, now closely confined in the Westchester County Prison. He is a likely negro, aged about 27 years, somewhat square-built, sinewy, and strong. He is very intelligent, and his eye, when he scrutinizes his visitors, has a fiery flash about it that suggests mischief. His shrewdness none can doubt. The owner of the *Eudora* visited him yesterday, but after a long interview failed to extract anything from him which would throw much light upon the mystery. He says that the schooner was found to be sinking, on Friday last, and that the captain and mate concluded to abandon her. Another vessel came alongside and took the captain and mate off. They left Wilson on board, careless how he escaped, leaving him to his fate, in fact. In his hurry to be off, the captain forgot his watch, his money, and several other valuables. Finding that the vessel must go down, Wilson gathered together all that was worth saving, (not forgetting meat and drink, because the locality was unknown to him, and he might be a long time reaching land,) and betook himself to the boat, out of which he was taken by the inquisitive people from City Island. Such is the negro's statement, but it is wholly unworthy of credit.

During the interview yesterday, the owner of the *Eudora* said to him "George, won't you save trouble and tell where the hole is that you cut in the schooner, for the purpose of sinking her?" He replied, "Do you want to make a fool of me? Do you want me to tell of what I don't know? If they should find a hole in her, I didn't cut it." He was then told of the pillow and bed-clothing, saturated with blood, that had been drawn from the cabin. This seemed to startle him, and he shrank back into a corner of his cell. In order to test him further, he was told that a body had been found. This was not true, but was said experimentally. He trembled violently, and said "That is very strange. Whose body could it be? He must have been killed after I left the vessel," thus contradicting his previous statement that the crew had been taken off, while he was left behind on the schooner.

Besides the Captain and mate, two boys are said to have been on board, and the story goes that they went ashore to get provisions, and that during their absence, Wilson murdered the Captain and mate, and killed the boys on their return. This is, at the best, conjecture, and most likely, pure imagination. But it obtains credence at White Plains.

The whole of yesterday, the prison in which the negro is confined was visited by persons anxious to see him. Some hundreds must have presented themselves during the day, and the courtesy of the Sheriff was sorely tried. He accommodated everybody that he could without infringing his line of duty. The prisoner investigated the countenances of all who called on him, but usually shrank back into his cell and declined any conversation, when he had satisfied his curiosity. At a late hour yesterday, the Sheriff thought it best to shackle him, and fetters were placed around his ankles. When we saw him he was making a piteous appeal to have them removed, as he feared they would deprive him of sleep. In reply to our queries, he said he was born in Philadelphia, had been two years in New-York, was a longshoreman by occupation, and lived, when in this City, at No. 11 Thomas-street. Touching the suspicions against him, he remarked that he was not the first innocent man who had got into a scrape; that people must have excitement, but that all would come right with him.

The *Eudora* will probably be raised to-day, a derrick having been dispatched from this City. It is the general expectation that the bodies of the captain and crew will be found, and that the evidence against the negro will be complete.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The American Institute and the Palace.

The American Institute, which has been in a peck of troubles in regard to the purchase of the Crystal Palace, has finally resolved upon a new course of proceeding. Mr. White, Receiver of the Palace, holds to the price ($125,000) which he set upon the building.

The Trustees of the Institute, deeming it essential to their interests to secure the building, have decided upon its purchase, provided the public will lend a helping hand. It is now proposed to appeal to the citizens for a subscription of *forty thousand dollars*, which sum, added to the funds already at the disposal of the Institute, will insure the perpetuity of the Palace and secure its benefits to the City.

Should this amount be made up, the Institute will apply to the Legislature for permission to extend the lease now held, and will take active measures to open the building to the public. Circulars are in preparation, setting forth the intentions of the Institute, and an earnest appeal is about to be made.

Serious Stabbing Affray in the Fifth Ward—Probable Homicide.

A very serious and probably fatal stabbing affray occurred in the Fifth Ward about 10¼ o'clock last evening. From statements made, it appears that John Abbott, an Englishman, was induced by a colored woman to accompany her to the house No. 48 Thomas-st., kept by a negro known as Charley Quinn, a notorious panel thief and general offender.

While in the room with the colored woman, Abbott was attracted by a noise, and on looking up he discovered Quinn, the proprietor of the establishment, leaving the room. Thinking all was not right, he examined and ascertained that $40, all in gold, had been taken from his pocket. Abbott accused Quinn with the theft and insisted on the return of his gold. Quinn, after much delay and equivocation, returned a portion of the money. This did not satisfy Abbott, who threatened to have his money at all hazards. Quinn thereupon ran out of the door, and sought to escape.

Abbott pursued and overhauled him at the corner of West and Harrison streets. A fight ensued between the two, during which *Abbott stabbed Quinn with a knife in the abdomen several times!* The wounded man was removed in a dying state to the Hospital by the Fifth Ward Police. Abbott was arrested and lodged in the Fifth Ward Station-house, as were also the inmates of the house—sixteen in number, black and white, male and female—where the difficulty originated.

Quinn was alive at 1 o'clock this morning, but the physicians were of opinion that he could not long survive.

The Police Committee of the Legislature.

The Legislative Police Committee are preparing for vigorous action for the finding out of abuses in the system of criminal jurisprudence of this county and that of Kings. A series of interrogatories to be propounded to the officers of Police has been drawn up. They include inquiries as to the number of houses of prostitution and assignation, and the conduct of the Department—not forgetting the receipt of presents and considerations from the keepers of brothels and other places of ill-fame and resort. We understand that Mr. Chief-of-Police Matsell will be first placed on the stand; after him will be examined the several Captains of Police and Police Magistrates. The Committee will hold long and frequent sessions, so as to have their report ready for the meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. Hoffman's Portrait.

Several friends of L. N. Hoffman, Esq.—of whom Messrs. P. Perit, J. Sturgess, B. B. Sherman, and John Caswell acted as a Committee—have had painted, as a testimonial of their respect, his full-length portrait, and presented it to the Mercantile Library Association. The gift has been acknowledged by Mr. Geo. C. Wood, the President. The portrait was executed by Mr. George A. Baker.

Fires.

A fire broke out about 7 o'clock on Monday evening, in the house of Hose Carriage No. 36, Madison, near Rutgers-street. It was extinguished before much damage was done. The fire originated from the register on the second floor. At 2½ o'clock on Monday, a slight fire occurred in the looking-glass factory No. 315 Pearl-street. It originated from the furnace. Damage slight.

Notice.

Charles A. Peabody, William H. Leonard and John Fowler, Jr., are appointed to examine all gentlemen desiring to enter the New-York Bar, on Monday, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.

Applications to be filed on or before Saturday, Dec. 1, with the Clerk at General Term.

☞ The Allen Agricultural Guard, Capt. Vanderbilt, from R. L. Allen's Agricultural Implement Factory, Jay-street, Brooklyn, turned out in large force yesterday, and visited Harlem for their annual target practice. They contended for some twenty valuable prizes, had a good time generally, returned sober, and laid aside their weapons of war to resume the manufacture of the implements of peace—the plows, hoes, harrows, mowers, reapers, threshers, &c.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

Supreme Court.—Nos. 105, 128, 136, 153, 154, 165, 72, 101, 157, 169, 170 to 174.

The argument in the matter of the new reservoir is held over for the 18th of December.

Examination of candidates for admission to the bar, on Wednesday next. The examiners are Charles A. Peabody, Wm. H. Leonard and John Fowler, Jun.

U. S. District Court.—Notes of issue for the ensuing Term must be filed by Friday next.

Superior Court.—Nos. 15, 16, 22, 31, 774, 777, 788, 789, 730, 197, 336, 690, 806, 814, 824, 825, 826, 828, 829, 830, 679, 731, 410.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Special Term.—Nov. 27.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

DECISIONS.

Haggerty vs. *Broeck*.—I do not consider the answer frivolous, although the defense set up is not in my opinion good.

Louis vs. *Craig*.—The purchaser has acted fairly. He should be indemnified for any expenses he has incurred, and should be paid the costs of this motion, and his disbursements and counsel fee in examining the title, and say $100 for an indemnity for other losses. Let there be a resale, if the moving party give security that on such resale the sum of $6,250 shall be bid for the property; the costs of the sale should also be paid, unless the persons interested in the matter waive this.

Penniman vs. *The New-York Balance Dock Company*.—*Bridge* vs. *Same*.—Injunction prayed for must be granted, and continue to the end of the suit. $10 costs allowed to plaintiff in each action.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

Suydam vs. *Suydam*.—Motion denied.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Hon. John W. Nelson, U. S. C.

The case of Sylvanus M. Spencer, charged with the murder of Capt. Frayser, of the ship Sea Witch, was closed yesterday and submitted to the Commissioner, who will give his decision in a day or two.

[Advertisement.]

Our Platform Broad—Our Principles Good.—A union of interests, or inducements to purchase a Fall and Winter supply of Under-garments and Hosiery, at Ray's Manufactory, No. 169 Bowery near Grand-street.

The goods are the very best in the market.

The goods are the cheapest in the market.

The assortment the most complete ever offered to the public.

The change of season demands a change in garments.

The time is opportune for purchasing cheaply.

The goods are represented honestly, shown cheerfully, and submitted to the unbiased judgment of the customer.

[Advertisement.]

A Card.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to his patrons and the ladies that he has taken, and just completed the alteration of the new, large and commodious store No. 759 Broadway, one door above Eighth-street, which he will open on Tuesday, Nov. 27, with an entire new stock of

Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Grateful for long and continued favors at the old stand, No. 380 Bowery, he will endeavor, with renewed exertion and increased facilities, to merit their continuation.

See advertising columns. Chas. G. Hook, No. 380 Bowery and No. 759 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Rich Dress Silks.—The richest assortment of Dress Silks ever on exhibition in this City is to be found at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, and is offered at such low prices that every lady can now afford to buy a silk dress. S. & M. E. Towle are selling Silk at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; goods that are worth 6s., 7s. and 8s. Extra rich Silks only $1, worth $1 25. Colored Moire Antiques, the best imported, only $6 per yard, worth $8. Ladies, if you wish a bargain in Silks we advise you to go at once to Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The great drama of "Captain Kyd, or, The Witch of Hurlgate," has created quite a sensation at this house. To-night it will be repeated, and with the pantomime of "The Rose of Sharon," and comedietta of "Paddy the Piper," interspersed with singing by Mlle. Louise Duvielle, and dancing by Mlle. Angela. The Theatre is nightly crowded to overflowing, therefore it is necessary to apply early for places.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Easy, elegant, graceful, fashionable and durable, are the terms which can with perfect propriety be applied to Knox's new Fall style of hats. They are certainly superior to any that have been issued, as gentlemen of taste and refinement, who have called at No. 212 Broadway, now Knox's only depôt, will certify. Gentlemen can never appear in style during the holiday season without the aid of a Knox hat.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum.—It will be seen by the advertisement that Mr. P. T. Barnum has sold out the great Museum to Mr. John Greenwood, Jr. and Mr. Henry D. Butler. As Mr. Greenwood has been its acting Manager for some years, and Mr. Butler has been long associated with the Museum, this favorite establishment will spring ahead under capital auspices. The "Limekiln Man" is played both this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Rogers & Co.'s Central Clothing Warehouse.—Experience, the only sure guide in such matters, warrants us to advise such of our readers, of the masculine gender, as propose to purchase their Winter clothing in New-York, to give the preference to the above warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, which as regards the beauty and extreme cheapness of its clothing has no equal in the City.

[Advertisement.]

A Useful Invention.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by Williams, No. 45 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of Addison, Williams & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

Improved Shaker Knit Undergarments.—A new and beautiful article, made of the finest American fleece, warranted not to shrink. Also, every description of Undershirts and Drawers, at McLaughlin's Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 293 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Thanksgiving Day.—The Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, should not be forgotten, on this occasion. Several new accessions have been received, among which "The Favorites of the Sultan" are preëminently beautiful. A Thanksgiving-hour cannot be more pleasantly whiled away, than in paying this superb collection a visit.

[Advertisement.]

Tremendous Bargains in Clothing!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine black cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of Gurney & Fredericks, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated ointment to their patients, and the public generally, as an efficacious cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. Gurney. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Death at a Dance-House.

A German woman named Pauline Miller, residing at No. 370 Hudson-avenue, died suddenly from over-exertion, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at a dance-house, No. 44 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. Deceased was *enceinte* and ruptured a blood vessel, causing death in fifteen minutes.

Neville's Case.

The Coroner's inquest on the case of Edward Neville was continued yesterday. His money affairs were especially considered, but little was learned which could throw any light upon the question, whether his death was the result of suicide or accident.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar.—For this Day.—Nos. 46, 4, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 34, 50, 53, 55, 56, 57, 59.

LETTERS OF HENRY CLAY

INTERSPERSED WITH OTHER REMINISCENCES.

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Letters from Gen. Taylor to Mr. Clay.

A highly interesting volume has been compiled from the private correspondence of HENRY CLAY, by CALVIN COLTON, and published by A. S. BARNES & Co., of this city. Where we cannot regard the selection or combination as having been made with any great degree of skill or of good judgment, we find in the volume many letters of general interest, and of very considerable political importance. Mr. CLAY played for a long series of years, so prominent and influential a part in the politics of the country, and so short a time had elapsed since his death, that the reader for every partisan of the Union will perusal these records of his personal and private opinions on the leading events of the day, with deep interest.

We shall take an early opportunity of referring more fully to the incidents and actors of the years covered by this volume. For the present we can only present the following extracts from its pages, relating to the latter years of Mr. CLAY's long and honored life.

The Nomination for the Presidency in 1848—Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay.

MR. CLAY'S VIEWS ABOUT HIS CONSENT AND CANDIDACY.

Mr. Clay to Daniel Ullmann.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Aug. 4, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your friendly letter prior to my departure from home ten days ago, and brought it with me to this place. I thank you for the kind tender of your friendly offices, of which, if there should be need, I shall avail myself with the fullest confidence of your fidelity to the Whig cause, and to your personal regard to me.

I think it even now very manifest that the Locofoco Party does not intend to make General TAYLOR its Presidential candidate, and if it should not, there will be many candidates for the nomination, the condition of whom, I apprehend, on which alone he consents to run, will be, as I think it is intimated in one of his late letters, that he will consent to run. Will not that, I think it impossible that the Whigs should maintain silence as to his principles. He cannot, without public avowal of them, in other words, be known as to whether he is a Whig or a Democrat. Such silence could not, I think, be maintained by General WASHINGTON, if he were to rise from the dead and consented to be again run for the Presidency. General JACKSON was constrained to profess his opinions, although he did not afterward conform to them.

But suppose him to preserve silence, and the other party to designate some other candidate, what course will the Whigs take? Will they not only favor all their objections to a mere military man as President, but take one haphazard, without knowing whether he holds a single principle in common with them?

I have thought for some time, and continue to think, that it is highly probable that the other party will finally settle down on General SCOTT, and I think I have seen some indications of this, both in its conduct and in his.

You ask me what is the best mode of conducting the campaign in your State? I should think it best to rely upon the old issues, with the exception of that of a bank of the United States, which I believe was never passed in Pennsylvania. There is, 1st, The principle of protection, and the fraud practiced on Pennsylvania by the Kane letter. In further support of this fraud I learned yesterday from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, that, during the canvass of 1844, when some interrogatories were addressed from your State to POLK, requesting a more explicit avowal of his opinion in regard to the tariff of 1842, Mr. POLK wrote to Tennessee that the Kane letter was working well, and begging that those interrogatories might not be answered, and Mr. POLK consequently continued silent.

Then there is, 2d, The Mexican war, its causes, the manner of conducting it, and the great National debt which it fastens on the country. 3. The alarming increase of the vetoes and the abuses of the Executive power—the improvement of the country, etc., etc. These and other topics will readily present themselves, and will be treated by you to the greatest advantage.

It is true, as you remark, that the famished condition of Europe has concealed the effects of the Tariff of 1846; but these will be more and more manifested as bread and other food become there abundant. Already have the prospects of a good crop in Europe led to a decline in the prices of American flour.

I shall remain here until Monday next, when I propose passing through your native State to Cape May, where I desire to enjoy a sea-bath, which I never in my life before had an opportunity of doing. You think not, however, inferr that my health is bad. It is at the moment very good. H. CLAY.

LETTERS FROM GEN. TAYLOR TO MR. CLAY BEFORE THE NOMINATION.

General Taylor to Mr. Clay.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Army of Occupation, CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Nov. 4, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: By yesterday's mail I had the gratification of receiving your very welcome letter of the 27th September. Rest assured that nothing has transpired, nor any can transpire, to impair the amicable and kindly relations which it has been my pleasure and pride for so long time to maintain with you. Some similar to those to which you refer have been written me in letters which I have recently received; but they have had no influence whatever upon me, nor can word has served, in the remotest degree, to shake personal or political friendships.

I fully agree with you in the necessity for more deliberation in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and I truly regret my name should have been used in the manner which it has. It has been permitted with the greatest reluctance on my part, and only from a sense of duty to the country. My resignance to being a candidate before the nation for that exalted office has been frankly and sincerely made known. Most truly is it my hope that before next November the Party may select a Whig in all respects worthy of the confidence of the country. To a mutual friend of ours I have recently made this announcement, asserting my great desire for the quiet private occupations, as not only a more appropriate termination to my services as a soldier, and more consonant with my earnest wishes, but particularly proper in reference to my limited acquaintance with matters of civil and national policy. I stated to him specifically that I was ready to stand aside, if you or any other Whig were the choice of the Party, and I sincerely hoped such might be their decision.

The importance of harmony and good feeling among the opponents of the present dynasty, is by no one appreciated more considerately than by myself, and whatever may be the decision of the Party, I shall be sedulously guarded in this particular, and strive to lend my best endeavors to the preservation of unity.

Permit me to repeat, that whatever representations may be made to me, from any source, conveying any expression of disrespect to me and yourself or your friends, or that either entertain unfriendly feelings toward me, be assured, my dear Sir, they will be repelled and discredited, as they justly merit.

I am much rejoiced that I have this opportunity to assure you, not only of my frank and full confidence in your friendship and kindly feelings, but that I warmly appreciate your wishes for my own success, and your expressed desire to contribute to it.

With my cordial assurance that what is herein written is dictated by the same candid and friendly spirit as evident in your own letter, I subscribe myself, most sincerely and faithfully, your friend.

Z. TAYLOR.

General Taylor to Mr. Clay.

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 28, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind and acceptable letter of the 18th instant, congratulating me on my safe return to the United States and for the complimentary and flattering terms you have been pleased to notice my services, I beg leave to tender you my sincere thanks.

The warm and hearty reception I have met with from so many of my fellow-citizens, where I have mingled among them since my return, in addition to their manifestations of their high appreciation and approval of my conduct while in Mexico, has been truly gratifying, and has ten-fold more than compensated me for the dangers and toils I have encountered in the public service, as well as for the privations in being so long separated from my family and friends; yet there are circumstances connected with my operations in that country which I can never forget, and which I must always think of with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret.

I left Monterey after it was determined the column under my orders was to act on the defensive, and after the capital of the enemy had fallen into our hands, and their army dispersed, on a short leave of absence, to visit my family, and to attend to some important private affairs, which could not well be arranged without my being present, and which had been too long neglected. After reaching New-Orleans, I informed the Secretary of War that should my presence in Mexico be deemed necessary at any time, I was ready to return, and that a communication to that effect or any other subject connected with my public duties, would reach me if addressed to this place. I therefore feel bound to remain here, or in the vicinity, until the proper authorities at Washington shall embrace the opportunity with much real pleasure.

I regret to say, I found my family, or rather Mrs. TAYLOR, on my return, in feeble health, as well as my sisters in Kentucky, whom I visited on my way. The latter was, I fear, in the last stage of consumption, and probably death has put them in their final home before I can do so.

Should circumstances of a private nature not intervene to induce you to visit Washington the present Winter, I trust you will take every precaution to protect yourself while traveling from the effects of the severe cold weather you must necessarily encounter in crossing the mountains, particularly so after having passed several of the last Winters in the bleak.

The letter which you did me the honor to address me, referred to, reached me on the eve of my leaving Monterey to return to the United States, and was at once replied to, which reply I flatter myself reached you shortly after writing your last communication; in which I stated, although I had received some letters from individuals in Kentucky, calculated, or perhaps intended, to produce unkind feelings on my part toward you, even admitting such was the case, their object has not been accomplished in the slightest degree, and I hope it will never be the case.

Please present me more kindly to your excellent lady, and wishing you and yours continued health and prosperity, I remain, with respect and esteem, etc. Z. TAYLOR.

General Taylor to Mr. Clay.

BATON ROUGE, LA., April 30, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: Your highly esteemed letter of the 4th inst. was duly received, for which you have my best thanks. It was highly gratifying to me to hear from you, and to learn you had returned to Ashland, after so long a travel during the most inclement season of the year, in good health, which, I flatter myself, you will long continue to enjoy. Your views, as regards our respective guidance to be moved to the Presidency at the coming election, are entitled to the greatest respect and consideration, as your opportunities of knowing the opinion of the people generally throughout the country, as regards that matter, are much better than mine can possibly be, having recently made a visit to the seat of the General Government, and three or four of our largest cities, and passed through, into, and along the borders of several of the strongest States in the Union; while I have, since my return from Mexico, for the most part remained stationary as an out-of-the-way place, where I see or hear but little of political movements or matters, save through the newspapers and letters, for the most part written and published by politicians, the editors and writers of the same are sometimes mistaken in their views on the subject of Presidential meeting, as other people.

I conceive I am, owing to circumstances which I could not well avoid, placed in rather a peculiar situation, as regards my being a candidate for the Presidency. It is well known to those who had my confidence, that I was very much opposed, when the matter was first agitated in several of the public journals, which was been after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, to my name being used as a candidate for that office, which I resisted as far as I could well do so, stating to those around me that I had no aspirations for civil office of any kind; that my greatest ambition was to bring the war we were engaged in to a speedy and honorable termination; that by being considered a candidate for that situation, would have the effect to make the President hostile to me even without his being aware of it, and in such a way as to impair my usefulness in the field, if not to destroy it, as regarded the object I had nearest my heart, which has been realized to the full extent of my expectation; for ever since the battle of Monterey, until I left Mexico, the hand of the Executive was laid heavily on me.

My name continued to be constantly referred to through some of the newspapers, from the time previously mentioned, as a candidate for the Presidency, until the battle of Buena Vista, soon after which I began to receive many letters from some of the first political men of the nation, and from several States, in which they stated that it was in contemplation to bring my name before the country as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, in November, 1848. In reply, I frankly stated my objections to their doing so; among others, that I was no politician, and that it might be considered presumption in me to aspire to that high station, when there were such statesmen who might be elevated to it as yourself, Mr. CRITTENDEN, Judge MCLEAN, and JOHN M. CLAYTON, and hundreds of others unknown to me, who were, I conceived, much better qualified to preside over the destinies of the country than I was; that you were my first choice, nor did I wish to be in the way of any prominent Whig who might be brought out for that office. To which they replied—some of whom were your warm political and personal friends—that you would not again permit your name to be brought before the country as a candidate, and that they did not believe any other Whig, owing to events which had taken place, was so likely to be elected, in opposition to the party in power, as myself; and that I owed it to the country to permit my name to be used for said object; that I "could not avoid being a candidate if I would, and ought not if I could." Under this state of things I reluctantly yielded to their wishes. About the same time, I informed a distinguished member of Congress, that the arrangements for the next Presidential campaign were to be made during the approaching session of that body, which would shortly meet; and if, after consulting the members of both branches of the same, it was thought advisable to take up some other individual of the party who was more available, he was authorized to withdraw my name from the contest, and if it was you who was fixed on, so much the better. After writing said letter, I received the proceedings of the people called together in primary assemblies in several of the States, nominating me as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election, and in several instances stating it was understood that, in the event of any distinguished Whig being brought out as a candidate, I would at once withdraw my name; but urging me not to do so, but to continue as a candidate under all circumstances, on the grounds I had taken, which was not to be the exclusive candidate of any party, etc; and on reaching New-Orleans many friends called on me to let it be publicly announced that my name as a candidate for the office in question would not be withdrawn, let who would be in the field, which I consented to, and advised my friends in Washington of my change in that respect, without delay. I therefore now consider myself in the hands of the people, a portion of whom have placed my name before the country, for the highest office in their gift, without any agency of mine in the matter, and if they should think proper to drop me and take another, which they ought to do, provided they can fix on a more available candidate, and one better qualified to serve them, and cast their votes for him at the proper time, and should succeed in electing him, it will neither be a source of mortification or disappointment to me. On the contrary, if he is honest, truthful, and patriotic, I will rejoice at the result. And I can say, in all sincerity, that should you receive the nomination of the Whig National Convention, which is to meet in Philadelphia in June, and should be elected in November, but few of your friends will be more gratified than myself. And should you be unsuccessful, and should it be thought your being a candidate had the effect of preventing my election, it will not produce the slightest feeling of unkindness toward you, but I will continue to cherish those kind feelings which I have entertained for you for many years, which I hope are reciprocal. Z. TAYLOR.

Gen. Taylor to Mr. Clay.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Nov. 17, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: On my return here a day or two since, after a short absence, I found your highly esteemed letter of the 23d ult., for which accept my most cordial thanks. The one referred to, written by you in May last, reached me by due course of mail, and I owe you an apology for not replying to it, which I deferred doing from day to day, under the expectation that certain events would occur which I wished to refer to in my reply, but which were so long in taking place as to induce me to give up doing so altogether. Said letter was entirely satisfactory, as regarded the matter alluded to, (and to put an end to the misrepresentations growing out of the same, going the rounds through various newspapers, I at once caused a short article to that effect to be published in the *Picayune* of New-Orleans, which may have met your eye,) and relieved me from great anxiety, as I believed the course then pursuing by certain individuals touching our correspondence, was calculated, if not intended, to bring about a state of distrust, if not unkind feelings, between you and myself, as well as some of our friends; which, had they succeeded in doing, would, so far as I am concerned, been a source of much pain and mortification to me.

There certainly could be no objection or impropriety in your permitting your friends to read any of the letters I wrote you, who ought not to have made any use of them, for any purpose, without your authority, as there was an implied confidence at least, which ought not to have been violated. It is true, I allowed a few and very confidential friends to read yours to me, nor am I aware that any use was made of them, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; nor was any copy taken of any one of them, and furnished to a member of Congress, or any one else, although I have no doubt you have been informed I had done so.

The hostile course pursued by the Hon. Mr. BOTTS towards me, since I was brought prominently before the country, as a candidate for the highest office known to our laws, has been doubtless the cause of some mortification on the part of a portion of his friends, you perhaps among the number, as I feel confident that you did not approve of it. Had Mr. BOTTS, or any one else, opposed my election to the Presidency on the ground of want of proper qualifications to discharge the important duties connected with said office, in a becoming manner and proper spirit, it would have been all right and proper, and would not have given me one moment's concern; nor does it, at any rate; but the moment misrepresentation and scurrility were resorted to, whether it effected the object of defeating me or not, it must ultimately degrade those whoever may be concerned in it.

I feel that I have many devoted personal friends, who, from various causes, were opposed to my reaching the office in question, and took every honorable and proper means in their power, and so other, to prevent my success, and I certainly would never think of censuring them, much less to permit it on my part to interrupt our friendly relations, because they have done what they thought right in opposing my election to an office which they thought another was better qualified to fill.

I take leave to return you my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to visit Ashland, should I go to Kentucky before you leave for the South, which it would afford me much pleasure to have the opportunity of doing, after your hospitable manner, but I must forego this pleasure, as it will be out of my power to leave Louisiana for Mississippi for several months, at any rate, during the present year; but should you carry out your intention of visiting the South, as contemplated, and should pass the month of January in New-Orleans, I will try and take you by the hand at that time, or during the same month.

Wishing you many years of health, happiness and prosperity, I remain, &c., Z. TAYLOR.

The volume from which we make these extracts does not contain a single letter from MR. CLAY, in reply to those given above from GEN. TAYLOR.

GEN. SCOTT'S VIEWS CONCERNING THE NOMINATION.

General Scott to Mr. Clay.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., July 19, 1848.

MY DEAR MR. CLAY: I have been most unfortunate in respect to your very kind note to me of May 5th, addressed to this place. It followed me to Frederick, Md., then to Washington, a second time to Frederick, thence to Leonardstown, (our friend JOHN LEE's post-office,) and after lying there long after I had left his hospitable mansion, it has finally just overtaken me here, *vis* Washington.

It is now sixty days since I landed on the Jersey shore, with a Mexican disease upon me, and although obliged to travel and to engage in the most vexatious and disgusting work, I have not had the strength to walk three hundred yards at once in the whole time. I am still very feeble, and go to-morrow to the sea-shore to gain vigor to meet the same Court (nearly) in my own case, at the beginning of the next month.

I left Mexico in the comfortable belief that the choice of a Whig candidate for the Presidency had been narrowed down to two names, yours and that of General TAYLOR, and that you would be the nominee. The day after I landed a distinguished public man from a wing of the Capitol, a friend of yours, passing by got out of the train to see me. I stated my impression and wishes to him, and was astonished to hear him say that your friends in Congress, with four exceptions—BERRIEN and BOTTS, but no Kentuckians, were two of them—had given you up on some calculation of a want of availability! I promptly said, if I could be flattered into the belief that my name on the same ticket (below yours) would add the vote of a single State, I might be considered as at the service of the Party, and authorized him to say so on his return to Washington, notwithstanding my reluctance to change my army commission, &c. In a day or two I went to Washington, visited Frederick and returned, but I was confined to a sick bed, and, although I saw many political men, I was not in a condition to converse or to exercise the slightest influence. I believe the impression was quite general that I was not likely to recover. At the end of a week, however, I got back, with difficulty, to Frederick, and there the nomination of General TAYLOR reached me.

If he shall frankly accept the nomination as a Whig, with a pledge to administer the Government on the principles of the Party, I shall fervently pray for his success. If not, I shall at least be indifferent.

Your obedient servant, W. SCOTT.

MR. CLAY'S POSITION AND ACTION AFTER THE NOMINATION.

Mr. Clay to James Harlan.

ASHLAND, June 22, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: I wished much to see you, and hope soon to meet you. I got your letter from CHOLES' on your way home, and I have received today your favor of the 20th with the newspaper you sent me. Judge ROBERTSON has returned, and has given me much information; but there are some points which you can best elucidate.

I shall take no active or partisan part in the canvass, but remain quiet, submitting to what has been done so far as relates to myself. I think this is the course prompted by self-respect and personal dignity. I shall attend no ratification meetings. How can I sanction and approve what the seven delegates from Kentucky did in the Convention, without virtually condemning what the five delegates did? How can I publicly and warmly support a candidate who declared that, in a reversal of conditions, he would not have supported, but opposed me? I am not misled by the humbuggery of the Louisiana delegates. What credentials, what instructions had they? They showed none, and had none.

In November, if I am spared, I shall, with all the lights then before me, go to the polls and vote for that candidate whose election I believe will be least prejudicial to the country. Of course I can never vote for CASS.

It is too soon to form any satisfactory opinion as to the issue of the contest. Neither candidate seems to be entirely acceptable to the party which supports him. And I suppose that party will probably succeed between whose members there will be ultimately the least division and the greatest intermediate reconciliation.

P. S.—The Governor very handsomely tendered me the Executive appointment to the Senate, which I this day declined accepting. H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to a Committee of Louisville.

ASHLAND, June 28, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I received your favor adverting to certain reports in circulation in respect to me, with regard to the approaching Presidential election, and requesting information in relation to them.

Recognizing you as among my staunchest, truest, and most faithful friends, I shall ever feel under the greatest obligations to you, and shall be always happy when I can command your approbation, or do anything agreeable to you. I should cease to be entitled to your esteem if I did not continue to act, as I have ever endeavored to be governed, according to my own conscientious convictions of duty.

As far as I was personally concerned, I submitted to the decision of the late National Convention at Philadelphia. It has relieved me from much painful suspense and anxiety, if I had been nominated; and from great vexation, care and responsibility, if I had been subsequently elected. I shall do nothing in opposition to it. I shall give no countenance or encouragement to any third party movements, if any should be attempted against it. I desire to remain henceforward in undisturbed tranquillity and perfect repose. I have been much importuned from various quarters to indorse General TAYLOR as a good Whig, who will, if elected, act on Whig principles and carry out Whig measures. But how can I do that? Can I say that in his hands Whig measures will be safe, secure, when he refuses to pledge himself to their support? when some of his most active friends say they are obsolete; when he is presented as a no-party candidate? when the Whig Convention at Philadelphia refuse to recognize or proclaim its attachment to any principles or measures, and actually laid on the table resolutions having that object in view?

Ought I to come out as a warm and partisan supporter of a candidate who, in a reversal of our conditions, announced his purpose to remain as a candidate, and consequently to oppose me, so far as it depended upon himself? Tell me what reciprocity is in this? Magnanimity is a noble virtue, and I have always endeavored to practice it; but it has its limits, and the line of demarcation between it and meanness is not always clearly discernible. I have been reminded of the course I pursued in the case of the nomination of General HARRISON in 1839. But General HARRISON was not merely a Whig in name. He was committed and pledged to the support of the measures of the Whigs. He did not declare that he would stand as a candidate in opposition to the nomination of the Convention. He was, moreover, a civilian of varied and extensive experience.

I lost the nomination, as I firmly believe, by the conduct of the majorities in the delegations from Kentucky in Congress and in the Convention, and I am called upon to ratify what they did, in contravention, as I also believe, of the wishes of a large majority of the people of Kentucky! I am asked to sanction and approve the course of the seven delegates from Kentucky, who, in violation of the desires of their constituents, voted against me, and virtually to censure and condemn (the five who voted for me)

It seems to me, gentlemen, that self-respect, the consistency of my character, and my true fame, require that I should take no action or partisan agency in the existing contest. If it was between Locofoco principles and Whig principles, I would engage in it with all the ardor of which I am capable; but alas! I fear that the Whig Party is dissolved, and that no longer are there Whig principles to excite zeal and to stimulate exertion. I am compelled, most painfully, to believe that the Whig Party has been overthrown by a mere personal party, just as much having that character as the Jackson Party possessed it twenty years ago.

In such a contest I can feel no enthusiasm; and I am not hypocrite enough to affect what I do not feel. There is undoubtedly a choice, but I regard it as a choice of evils, which I will make for myself in due time, under the influence of the great principles for which I have so long contended. I think my friends ought to leave me quiet and undisturbed in my retirement. I have served the country faithfully and to the utmost of my poor ability. If I have not done more, it has not been for want of heart or inclination. My race is run. During the short time which remains to me in this world, I desire to preserve untarnished that character which so many have done me the honor to respect and esteem. They may rest assured that I will intentionally do nothing to forfeit or weaken their good opinion of me. Abstaining henceforward from all active part in public affairs, and occupying myself with my private and more solemn duties, I shall, if spared, go to the polls at the proper season, like any other private citizen, and cast my vote as I may deem best and safest for the principles I have sustained, and for my country. Seeking to influence nobody, I hope to be permitted to pursue for myself the dictates of my own conscience.

Such is the view which I have of the present posture of the Presidential question, and my relations to it. More light may be hereafter thrown upon it, which I shall be most happy to receive, and if it should point to a different course of duty I shall not hesitate to follow it.

I address this letter to you in consequence of yours, and from the friendly regard I entertain for you. I should have preferred that you had not thought it necessary to appeal to me. It is manifest from the tenor of my reply that it is not intended for publication. I am, &c. H. CLAY.

Gen. Taylor's Administration—Mr. Clay's Position.

MR. CLAY'S RELATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Harlan.

ASHLAND, June 21, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favors of the 1st and 4th instant. I regret extremely that many of the appointments of the Executive are so unsatisfactory to the public; and still more that there should be just occasion for it. I fear that the President confides that matter too much to the Secretaries, and that they have selfish and illiberal views in the selections which they make. It is undeniable that the public patronage has been too exclusively confined to the original supporters of Gen. TAYLOR, without sufficient regard to the merits and just claims of the great body of the Whig Party. This is both wrong and impolitic.

You tell me that it will be difficult to repress an expression of the Whig dissatisfaction, prior to the meeting of Congress. I should be very sorry if this was done so early; if it should become necessary (I hope it may not) to do it at all. I think there ought not to be any denunciation of the Administration, unless it is resented proper for its plans of public policy. If, before these are developed, the Administration should be arraigned, it would be ascribed to disappointment as to the distribution of the patronage of the Government. It will be different, if, contrary to what we have a right to hope and expect, the Administration should fail to support and recommend the great measures of the Whig Party.

As to myself, I need not say to you, that I shall go to Washington, if I am spared, with a firm determination to oppose or support measures according to my deliberate sense of their effects upon the interests of our country. H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to James Harlan.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 3d instant. I concluded not to attend the Call Session, which I could not have done without much personal discomfort.

The Cabinet of General TAYLOR was not, it seems, exactly as you supposed. Some of the appointments excited surprise. I think that he might have made one of greater strength. I am truly concerned that LETCHER was overlooked. I had strong hopes that he would have been appointed, and I thought I had reason for them.

I think it quite likely that you may be right in supposing that neither I nor my friends will find much favor at Court. As to myself, having given no just cause for its frowns, I can bear them without difficulty; but the President will be unwise if he neglects or proscribes my friends. Without them, he never could have been elected.

While I have no desire to go into Convention, I shall make no decision until my return. I leave this city on the 17th instant, and stopping on the river at one or two places, I hope to reach home about the last of the month. H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to his Wife.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1849.

MY DEAR WIFE: There is a bundle of papers in my office up-stairs, inclosed in a pasteboard paper, and tied up with tape, containing the letters from General TAYLOR to me. Among them is one from him to me, dated at Monterey, in Mexico, I think, in September, 1847. He and I differ about the contents of that letter; and I wish you would find it, and get THOMAS to make and send me a neat copy of it, and put up the original back again where you find it.

I am still staying at the National Hotel, where I have a good parlor and bed-room, for which, and my board, I pay thirty dollars per week. The British Minister occupies rooms near mine, and I yesterday dined with him. He has his wife with him, a niece of the Duke of WELLINGTON, a plain, but sensible person.

I have dined with the President, but declined to dine with CLAYTON and REVERDY JOHNSON, on account of a bad cold. These people are all civil with me but nothing more. From everybody of both parties, I receive friendly attentions and kind consideration.

My love to JOHN. H. CLAY.

MR. CLAY'S INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPROMISE MEASURES.

Mr. Clay to Daniel Ullmann.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favor, and I am very glad to find that my movement to compromise the Slavery question is approved. The timid from the North hesitate, and the violent from the South may oppose it, but I entertain hopes of its success. From another quarter (the Administration) there may be a gentle breeze of approbation.

I shall need, therefore, popular support. Large public meetings (one at New-York especially) indorsing my plan substantially, would do much good. Perhaps the last of next week or the week after may be early enough. H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to Daniel Ullmann.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 12th inst. I am glad to hear of the contemplated popular movement in the City of New-York, on the subject of the questions concerning Slavery which are producing so much unhappy division and distraction. It will do much good, if it be large, imposing, and be attended without distinction of party. But I must think that its beneficial effects will depend much upon its being conducted and regarded as a local and spontaneous assemblage, without any ground for the imputation of its being prompted from any exterior source. And I therefore think it would be best that there should not be any distant intervention from Congress or from any remote quarter. It would indeed be very difficult, putting that consideration aside, to prevail upon members of Congress, at the moment of so much interest and excitement, to quit Congress and repair to New-York to address the meeting. At all events, motives of delicacy and propriety would restrain me from addressing any member of Congress to leave his official position with such purpose. I should hope that it was not necessary, and that a gentleman from New-York, the fresher from the masses the better, could be induced, from patriotic considerations, to attend and address the meeting.

My accounts of the reception of my scheme of adjustment and accommodation of the Slavery questions are encouraging. There is some holding back in each quarter, from a purpose of not committing itself, until the views of the other are known. But, in spite of this reserve, there are outbreaks of approbation and sanction of the scheme. And although I cannot positively say so, I entertain strong hopes that it will furnish the basis of concord and a satisfactory accommodation.

H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to James Harlan.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been very thankful to you for the information you have, from time to time, communicated to me during the session of Congress. While on the other hand you have found me an inattentive correspondent. My apparent neglect proceeded merely from the cause that I had nothing certain or definite to communicate.

The all-engrossing subject of Slavery continues to agitate us, and to paralyze almost all legislation. My hopes are strong that the question will ultimately be amicably adjusted, although when or how cannot be clearly seen.

My relations to the Executive are civil but cold. We have very little intercourse of any kind. Instead of any disposition to oblige me, I feel that a contrary disposition has been sometimes manifested. In the case of a Marshal for our State, four of the Whig members, of which I was one, united from the first in recommending Mr. MITCHELL. Two others of them (making six) informed the Secretary of the Interior that they would be satisfied with Mr. MITCHELL; yet SPEED was nominated, and his nomination is now before the Senate. It was the act of the President, against the advice of Ewing.

I have never before seen such an Administration. There is very little coöperation or concord between the two ends of the avenue. There is not, I believe, a prominent Whig in either House that has any confidential intercourse with the Executive. Mr. SEWARD, it is said, had; but his late Abolition speech has, I presume, cut him off from any such intercourse, as it has eradicated the respect of almost all men for him.

I shall continue to act according to my convictions of duty, coöperating where I can with the President, and opposing where I must.

I congratulate you on your appointment as one of the revisers. H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Harlan.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 15th inst. What you have stated, in answer to those who have inquired of you, whether under any contingency I would consent to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, is pretty much what I should have said myself if I said anything; but I have great repugnance to say anything about it. It would be great folly for me, at my age, with the uncertainty of life, and with a recollection of all the past, to say now that I would, under any contingencies, be a candidate. I can scarcely conceive any, there are none in the range of probability that would reconcile me to the use of my name. I have already publicly declared that I entertained no wish or expectation of being a candidate; and I would solemnly proclaim that I never would be, under any circumstances whatever, if I did not think no citizen has a right thus absolutely to commit himself.

We cannot yet see clearly how or when our Slavery difficulties are to be settled. H. CLAY.

GEN. TAYLOR'S DEATH—MR. CLAY'S RELATIONS WITH MR. FILLMORE.

Mr. Clay to Mrs. Thomas H. Clay.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1850.

MY DEAR MARY: My health is reasonably good. Mrs. BRANDE, of Lexington, and her party are now here, and will to-day witness the funeral ceremonies of General TAYLOR, about which the whole city is now in commotion.

Tell THOMAS that I think the event which has happened will favor the passage of the Compromise bill.

I can not tell you, my dear MARY, how anxious I am to be home with your dear mother, my wife, and all of you. H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to his Son Thomas.

PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

MY DEAR THOMAS: I am here on my way to Newport, for which place I proceed [illegible] and hope to reach there [illegible] with [illegible] I was [illegible] from the sea still were so great.

My relations with Mr. FILLMORE are perfectly friendly and confidential. In the appointment of Mr. CRITTENDEN I acquiesced. Mr. F. asked me how we stood? I told him that the same degree of intimacy between us which once existed, no longer prevailed; but that we were on terms of civility. I added that, if he thought of introducing him into his Cabinet, I hoped that he (CRITTENDEN) would not take it as a personal slight.

I shall be very glad if anything can be done for Clayton, and I will see on my return to Washington. As to the Post-Office in Lexington, my wishes will, I anticipate, finally prevail.

I am very much worn down, but I hope that Newport will replace my health and strength.

My love to MARY and the children. H. CLAY.

MR. CLAY, BEGINNING BEING A CANDIDATE FOR 1852.

Mr. Clay to Daniel Ullmann.

ASHLAND, June 14, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I duly received your favor of the 29th ult., stating that some of my friends in New-York have it under discussion, to make a movement to bring forward my name for the Presidency; and inquiring, in entire confidence, what my own views and wishes are, upon the subject. I have delayed transmitting an answer to your letter, from a desire to give its important contents the fullest and most deliberate consideration. That I have now done, and I will communicate the result to you.

You will recollect that the last time but one that I was in the City of New-York, I had the pleasure of dining with you and a number of other friends at the house of our friend M.; that we then had a frank, full and confidential conversation on the connection of my name with the next Presidency; and that I then declared that I did not wish ever again to be brought forward as a candidate. From that declaration I have never since deviated in thought, word or deed. I have said or done nothing inconsistent with it; nothing which implied any desire on my part to have my name presented as a Presidential candidate. On a review and reconsideration of the whole matter, I adhere to that declaration.

Considering my age, the delicate state of my health, the frequency and the unsuccessful presentation of my name on former occasions, I feel an unconquerable repugnance to such a use of it again. I cannot, therefore, consent to it. I have been sometimes tempted publicly to announce that, under no circumstances, would I yield my consent to be brought forward as a candidate. But I have been restrained from taking that step by two considerations. The first was, that I did not see any such general allusion to me, as a suitable person for the office, as to make it proper that I should break silence and speak out; and the second was that I have always thought that no citizen has a right to detracts himself, and to refuse public service under all possible contingencies.

I might here stop, but I will add some observations on the general subject of the next election. I think it quite clear that a Democrat will be elected, unless that result shall be prevented by divisions in the Democratic Party. On these divisions the Whigs might advantageously count, if it were not for those which exist in their own Party. It is, perhaps, safest to conclude that the divisions existing in the two parties will counterbalance each other.

Party lies have no doubt been greatly weakened generally, and, in particular localities, have been almost entirely destroyed. But it would be unwise to suppose that, when the two parties shall have brought out their respective candidates, each will not rally around its own standard. There may be exceptions; but those, on the one side, will probably be counterpoised by those on the other. I believe that no one in the Whig Party could obtains greater amount of support from the Democratic Party than I could; but in this I may be deceived by the illusions of egotism. At all events it would be unsafe and unwise for a candidate of one party to calculate upon any suffrages of the other. While I do not think that the hopes of success on the part of the Whigs at the next Presidential election are very flattering or encouraging, I would not discourage their putting forth their most energetic exertions. There are always the chances of the war. The other party may commit great blunders, as they did recently in your State, in the course of their Senators, who opposed the enlargement of the Erie Canal; and as they are disposed to do in respect to the lake, river and harbor improvements.

No candidate, I hope and believe, can be elected who is not in favor of the Union, and in favor of the Compromise of the last Congress (including the Fugitive Slave bill,) as necessary means to sustain it. Of the candidates spoken of on the Democratic side, I confess that I should prefer General CASS. He is, I think, more to be relied on than any of his competitors. During the trials of the long session of the last Congress, he bore himself firmly, consistently, and patriotically. He has quite as much firmness, and, I think, much more honesty and sincerity than Mr. BUCHANAN.

If I were to offer any advice to my friends, it would be not to commit themselves prematurely to either of the two Whig candidates who have been prominently put forward. Strong objections, although of a very different kind, exist against them both. They had better wait. It will be time enough next Winter to decide; and I am inclined to believe that both of those gentlemen will find, in the sequel, that they have taken, or their friends have put them in, the field, too early.

Besides preexisting questions, a new one will probably arise at the next session of Congress, involving the right of any one of the States of the Union, upon its own separate will and pleasure, to secede from the residue, and become a distinct and independent power. The decision of that momentous question cannot but exert some influence, more or less, upon the next Presidential election. For my own part, I utterly deny the existence of any such right, and I think an attempt to exercise it ought to be resisted to the last extremity; for it is, in part, a question of union or no union.

You inquire if I will visit Newport this Summer, with the view of ascertaining whether it might not be convenient there, or at some other Eastern place, to present me a gold medal which I understand my good friends are preparing for me. I have been absent from home fifteen out of the last nineteen months, and I feel great reluctance to leaving it during the present Summer. If I were to go to the Eastward, I should have to return early in the Autumn, and soon after to go back to Washington, unless I resign my seat in the Senate of the United States. Under these circumstances, my present inclination is to remain at home and to attend to my private affairs, which need my care.

Should my friends persevere in their purpose of presenting me the proposed medal, some suitable time and place can be hereafter designated for that purpose. Surely no man was ever blessed with more ardent and devoted friends than I am, and, among them, none are more or perhaps so enthusiastic as those in the City of New-York. God bless them. I wish it was in my power to testify my gratitude to them in full accordance with the fervent impulses of my heart. H. CLAY.

MR. CLAY'S PREFERENCE FOR MR. FILLMORE.

Mr. Clay to Daniel Ullmann.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favor transmitting an engrossed copy of the address which you did me the honor to make to me on the occasion of presenting the medal which my New-York friends had offered me. I thank you for this corrected copy of the address, which is very beautifully engrossed.

The medal has been in the possession of the goldsmiths of this place, who desired the custody of it to gratify public curiosity. You wish it returned that a more accurate impression may be made by striking another. I examined it to see if I could discern the defect in the letters to which you refer, and I confess I could not. If to strike it again will occasion any trouble or expense, to my friends, I think it might well be avoided, but if you persist in your desire to have it done, I will have it sent to you by Adams' Express next week.

You rightly understood me in expressing a preference for Mr. FILLMORE as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. This I did before I left home, and have frequently here in private intercourse, since my arrival at Washington. I care not how generally the fact may be known, but I should not deem it right to publish any formal avowal of that preference under my own signature in the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the imputation of supposing

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From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 246 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 439 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, copper rods for ships. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.........................120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.........106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO...............262 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK,"..........Depot 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO. 54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

J. HOPKINS & BROS. (Importers)..........61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertiser who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—By a single man, about 30, board with a private family in the neighborhood of Astor-place, east side of town preferred. For a single furnished room, with place for fire, with board, except dinners and suppers on week days, $5 a week will be paid. The advertiser will be found (as he thinks) an agreeable boarder, and is particular to find a home with an agreeable (Christian preferred) family. The advertiser is an accountant in a down-town store. Address H., box No. 691 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.—A strictly private family, consisting of only three, would like the company of a lady and gentleman to board. To those that would like the society of a young married couple, with a fine suite of rooms, and the comforts of a good home with the best of society, can hear of such a place by calling at No. 61 West 26th-st., or addressing W. H. S., Box 3165, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A private family would let two elegant parlors and bedroom, with exclusive use of bath, on the same floor, furnished or unfurnished, or a parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen or a family, with or without partial board. The house is located No. 224 4th-st., opposite Washington-square.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a pleasant parlor, on the first floor, with bed-room; also a suite on second floor. Gentlemen can be accommodated on the third floor with full board, gas, fuel and bath, at prices $5 to $7 per week. Location very convenient. Apply at 75 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman, can be accommodated with board, at No. 116 West 11th-st. The house is new, and contains all the modern improvements. Unexceptionable reference required and given.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARDING.—A lady having taken a first-class house, pleasantly situated, is desirous of taking families to board, where every attention will be paid to their comfort. For further particulars apply at 260 East 10th-st.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, furnished, or unfurnished if desired, at No. 176 Hudson-st., near St. John's-park.

BOARDING.—To let with full board, at No. 25 Varick-st., opposite St. John's Park, two front rooms on the second and third floors, with all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price, by applying at No. 262 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between the South and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—A few families or single gentlemen will be received as boarders, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References given and required.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A very pleasant front room and bedroom to let, furnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 15 Ninth-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Wanted, a well furnished room, with full board, including fire and light, where there are not any boarders, and the comforts of a home can be had at a moderate price, for a gentleman, wife and child. To save trouble, state location, room, number in family, and terms per month, including all the above. Address R., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A furnished back room on the 3d floor, and one on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The undersigned having taken the extensive premises, No. 461 Broome-st., near Broadway, calls upon his friends and such of the public as are in want of private rooms and board, to call and see his splendid apartments, at the above place; having completed his new and entire arrangements of the premises, he feels confident they cannot be surpassed, if equaled, for convenience and comfort. Parties engaging rooms can be accommodated with breakfast and tea if required. Families and day boarders accommodated on the most liberal terms. A large and commodious parlor and sitting room, together with a splendid piano-forte, will be devoted to the use of the occupants.

Warm and cold baths, together with every other modern improvement, tending to comfort.

O. G. DEVONPORT.

RATHBUN'S HOTEL—FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—This favorably located and well appointed Hotel is now open for the reception of Permanent and Transient Boarders. It is the intention of the Proprietor to keep his Hotel in connection with the Bath Hotel, Sea Side, which is closed for the Winter. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited by the public's humble servant, R. RATHBUN.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—An extension room on the first floor, or a parlor and bedroom on the second story, may now be obtained, with board, at Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] East [illegible]-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A large, second-story front room, furnished, and back room, unfurnished, to let to gentlemen, in a private house, No. 34 West 11th-st.

TO PARENTS.—A lady pleasantly situated a short distance from the City, wishes to receive into her family two or three young ladies or little girls, who would enjoy the comforts of a home, with the advantage for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education, at a moderate expense. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the *Daily Times*, or address W., Astoria, L. I.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS.—May now be secured with board, at No. 33 East 12th-st., cor. of University-place, at prices from $5 to $15. Dinner at 1 o'clock. 5th-av. stages pass the door.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON.—No. 124 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 103 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 95 per cent., 92 per cent., and 180 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cologne Spirits, at the lowest market prices.

JAMES A. WEBB, No. 103 Pearl-st.

Manufactory, No. 40 Hammersley-st.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying; neutralizes the unpleasant and acidity of the stomach, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 257 Bowery.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—An experienced cook, [illegible] washing and ironing, by a respectable middle-aged woman; understands cooking in all American, French and English styles; has served for years to first-class families where she refers. Also, by a Scotch Protestant young woman of respectability, an experienced seamstress and chambermaid. Both will be found an acquisition to ladies desiring first-class help. To be seen till engaged, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 16 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By three Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as nurse and *seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter*, or laundress. Also, by a young woman who has *done general housework* five years in one family. Also, by two colored women. Apply at No. 7 [illegible]-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—By two respectable young women; one as cook and laundress. Can do the cooking, baking and plain pastry. Is a most excellent shirt sewer. Will give excellent City reference. Wages $7 a month, in this City or Brooklyn. The other is a neat nurse and good sewer; will wash and iron for the nursery. Wages $6 a month. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 259 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a highly respectable married couple, together, in some respectable private family; the man as groom and coachman—is very careful and understands the care of horses thoroughly. The woman as cook, understands French and English cooking perfectly; has good reference. Call at No. 97 [illegible]-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., for two days. Have no objections to the country.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a well recommended young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and baker, and understands doing up ladies' linen in first class style; no objection to housework; will go in the country any distance, and will accept moderate wages, as she prefers a good home to high pay. Has first class City references from former employers, who are in the City to testify for her capabilities. Please call at No. 328 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—As waiter in a private family, by a very respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City; has the best of references; is a Protestant, and will be found trustworthy and obliging. Any commands addressed to J. R. at Mr. Rosco's boot and shoe store, No. 259 Bowery, will meet attention the remainder of the week.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable young girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, understands baking; has good reference from her last place where she lived four years; the other as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of City reference; has no objections to plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 Eldridge-st., in the rear, first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable man, as waiter in a private family, thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country or to travel. Address, for two days, P. L., *Times* office, or No. 64 West 18th-st., which will be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant woman to take care of children, or to have the management of a small family; would prefer the country. Respectable City references given. A line addressed to CATHERINE, at the Union-square Post-Office, for one week, will have immediate attention.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do work, or do general housework of a small family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 Elm-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—As a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very experienced girl who lived six years with her late employer; and as a good cook and to wash and iron by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Four industrious girls lately landed want places to do general housework, chamberwork, &c., in the City or country. They will be content with $4 a month, and are not afraid to work. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's for one week. Perfectly understands her business. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady just arrived from London, age 35, is desirous to engage as housekeeper, or take charge of a small family or an invalid. Has been used to children, and no objection to travel. Address J. F., corner Duffield and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family; good reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at her last place, No. 26 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman as nurse and plain seamstress. Respectable home more of an object than high wages. Best of City references can be seen at No. 61 Butler-st., South Brooklyn, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young lady of several years' experience in teaching, as teacher of French, drawing, and English branches. Address Miss GRISWOLD, No. 226 Madison-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant woman, as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 87 6th-av., third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, to take care of children and sew. The very best City references given. Address No. 63 Pacific-st., Brooklyn; or call within two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED.—German, Scotch or English, as nurse and chambermaid, *and to do plain sewing, in a small family.* Call at No. 199 Amity-st., near Court-st., South Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 and 12. Good references required.

GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant girl, (English preferred,) a good washer and ironer and willing to *make herself generally useful, will find a comfortable home* and good wages by applying at No. 154 Court-st., Brooklyn.

DAILY OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady, at present engaged in teaching, but having some portion of her time unoccupied, wishes to devote it to giving instruction in English, Latin, Drawing and Music, upon the Piano or Concertina. A note addressed TEACHER, Broadway Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

TEACHER.—A lady, a fine pianist, and one of five years' experience in teaching music and French, desires a situation in a seminary or private family. Will teach English, if necessary. Address, post-paid, EDUCATION, Vienna Phelps, Ontario County, New-York, stating proposed salary, without fail.

TEACHER WANTED.—A gentleman capable of teaching French, Latin and Drawing, together with the ordinary English branches, is wanted to teach a few boys, a short distance from the City. A man of religious principles preferred. Address Box No. 1,475, Post-Office, New-York, with references, salary required, &c.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—A grocery and commission house in this City wants a young man with a few hundred dollars at command, to go West and take charge of the sale of groceries and solicit consignments. To one who can fill the above a liberal chance will be given. A young man from the country wishing to establish in the West will find this a rare chance. Address GROCERY, at the office of this paper.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—An experienced dry goods salesman is open for an engagement for the coming year. Is well acquainted with the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, both town and country. To a first class importing and jobbing house, he could make himself valuable, and command a large cash and six months trade. The best references given. Address O. P. R., *Daily Times* office.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS—Will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels, boarding-houses and private families, at MORRIS, CORNERT & CO.'S, No. 387 Broadway, corner Reade-st.; also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, etc., at this or the branch office, No. 108 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A most respectable widow lady, with unexceptionable City reference, wishes to find a situation, as above. Any lady who would want a good, kind, affectionate nurse, would do well to call at Mrs. Burk's, No. 11 6th-st., near 2d-av. Can be seen for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED.—In a gentleman's family, by a lady of respectability, and fully competent for the situation. Address C. W. L., *Times* Office.

WASHING WANTED.—By a Presbyterian woman, who will take families' washing by the month. Is an excellent laundress. Good City reference—No. 60 West 45th-st., in the rear, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

ONE THING NEEDFUL.—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A gentleman would like to find a situation as child's nurse for a neat, tidy young girl, who has acted in that capacity in his family for the past six years. She is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Apply at Room No. 105 Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., or at No. 74 Warren-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED.—A good accountant, familiar with the European exchanges; he must be quick and correct at figures, and well recommended. Address Box 2,354 Post-Office.

LIGHTNING RODS.—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Man'f'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good brown mare, sound and kind, a fast traveler, and will stand without being tied; a good family horse for a light wagon, nine years old past, with a light top spring wagon and harness, only three or four days from the country. Inquire at No. 118 Norfolk-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.—A horse, cart, and work of store. Address F. H. N., Broadway Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—This Home and Day School, J. F. DINGHAM, Rector—143 Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Vocal Music. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC. Time unlimited. At DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 808 Broadway, a practical book-keeper conducts *students through a regular set of books as practiced in actual business.* Those entering this day will be carefully and privately instructed so as to understand double-entry by [illegible].

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS AT HOME, with his own. Terms, $200 per annum. Inquiries from parents wishing to place a son in the country, under happy home influences and moral and physical training, judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 246 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

MUSICAL.—Mr. EDMOND ANDRAD begs to contradict the report that he would not receive Piano Scholars in New-York this Winter. Although engaged part of the time out of town, he will receive a few scholars in the City. Address *Times* Office.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MUSICAL.—A lady of superior acquirements is desirous of obtaining a few pupils for instruction on the piano, to be attended at their residences. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 2,908 Post-Office.

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 28 Varick-st. For six sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn,

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York; Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The School is now open. Pupils can join at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry. Practicing Class every Saturday Evening for grown persons. Gentlemen's Evening Class Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M. Soirees given as usual.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMITY GUARDS.—At a special meeting of the AMITY GUARDS, held at their rooms, No. 218 Wooster-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, At the second annual target excursion of the Amity Guard, Mr. ASHBALD D. CRANE, one of our invited guests, lost his life by the extreme carelessness of persons or person unknown to us heretofore,

Resolved, That we most sincerely regret the accident which has called from us one of nature's noblemen, and we sincerely condole with the family and relatives of deceased, hoping that they may consider it an act of all-wise Providence, who doeth all things.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of Mr. CRANE in a body.

JOHN RILEY, Chairman.

GEORGE W. KEILY, L. D. WHITE, F. BRETTEL, J. HARRINGTON, J. W. HARRON, Committee.

WE NOTICE IN A CIRCULAR.—A lecture is to be delivered at the Tabernacle, Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., by WM. H. PRATT, of Hatley, Lower Canada, for the purpose of removing all prejudices, and so making peace between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, so long dissevered: If accomplished, would it not bring the conversion of world? We would ask who would not hear it. He will also interest them with a few remarks on the French Rebellion, and his efforts to stop that war. Doors open at 7, and Lecture at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members, honorary members, and friends of Niagara Engine Co. No. 4, are requested to meet at the Engine House, No. 230 Mercer-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased associate, WALLACE T. VAUGHN.

By order of the Foreman.

J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURE.—L. N. FOWLER will deliver a lecture on Phrenology, at the Saviour's Church, 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30. The lecture will be illustrated with charts and busts. Examination of heads at the close of the lecture. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in Dr. PARKER'S Church, (cor. of 4th-av. and 22d-st.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Henry Harris Jessup, about to go to Syria; Rev. Tillman C. Trowbridge, appointed to the Armenian Mission, and others.

THE ANNUAL MEETING—Of the New-York City Temperance Alliance will be held, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at No. 461 Broadway. The former delegates hold over till others are appointed. By order. C. J. WARREN, Corresponding Secretary.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH—Corner of Grove and Montgomery sts., Jersey City, will be open for service on THANKSGIVING MORNING, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the *most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York,* Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,

Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York Pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, music and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at half price during this month.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, splendid 7-octave rosewood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $230; Æolians, $260; one for $175. Any piano sold $75 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 60 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, manufacturer of piano-fortes, Nos. 150 and 152 East 21st-st., is now prepared to offer a choice variety of his celebrated instruments, including some richly inlaid and ornamented for holiday gifts. The above pianos have heretofore been known as the "Horace Waters modern improved pianos."

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.—A magnificent rosewood piano-forte, Senior, manufacturer, warranted perfect in every way, will be disposed of at an immense deduction from cost, and a second hand piano taken in part payment, by A. WEBER, No. 103 West Broadway.

PIANOS.—Four beautiful 7-octave piano-fortes, superior tone and finish, made of the best material, and in the most substantial manner, will be sold low and warranted. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best makers, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE for 31 shares of the capital stock of the PHENIX BANK of the City of New-York, (No. 322,) dated Jan. 2, 1854, and issued to DANIEL HORTON, has been lost, stolen, or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as the transfer thereof, on the books of said Bank, has been stopped.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1855.

DANIEL HORTON.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—On Sunday, the 18th inst., a small white poodle DOG, well proportioned short face, black nose, wart on the right fore leg; answers to the name of Pearl. Any person returning him to No. 30 West 26th-st., will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner, to whom he is invaluable as a playmate of a deceased child.

LOST.—A plain massive GOLD RING with name and date inside, on the way from No. 31 East Degraw-st. through Clinton-st. to the Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn. By leaving the same at the above place, or with the Ferry-master, $5—covering fully the gold value—will be paid as reward.

LOST.—A certificate in the name of JONATHAN THORNE, for 50 shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 2,798, dated April 24, 1855. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to MERRITT & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

LOST.—On Saturday evening last, a MINK VICTORINE, at Smith's Panorama, or on the way from 20th-st. to the Panorama. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 59 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 700 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and fencing. Wheat sown on the newly turned sod is sure to *yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two* yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that this country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,

Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant house on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., in Brooklyn; is 40 feet square, and the interior architectural embellishments and arrangements are in a very superior style. The grounds are 77 feet by 200 feet deep, and laid out as a flower and vegetable garden. On the premises are a stable, cow-house and hen-house. Possession given at the convenience of the purchaser. The price is $20,000. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—1 first-class tenement and store, in 20th-st., near 3d-av.; 2 first-class brick houses, in Second-place, Brooklyn, with piazza; 1 country residence and 20 lots attached, on the Hudson River; 1 country residence and two acres attached in Newtown; 5 acres at Fort Washington City, 96 lots, 25 by 100; 5 lots in Second-place, 25 by 133½, City of Brooklyn; 2 lots in the City of Newark, near City Hall; 4 lots in Olinville, near William's Bridge, Westchester Co.; 15 lots in the City of Yonkers on the banks of the Hudson; 22 lots on the banks of the Hudson River; 8 lots on 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 1 brown-stone house in 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 7 lots on the 3d-av. and 109th-st. corner; 3 lots on the corner of 5th-av. and 119th-st.; 1 marble store on Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn; 500 shares Brown-stone Quarry Stock; 500 do. Gold Mining Stock; 2,000 acres heavy timbered land in the State of Iowa; 2,200 acres of the finest quality of Prairie land, in Iowa. Cash, Illinois land, and good available securities wanted in exchange for the whole or part of the above property. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres, of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 192 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-Office. WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARMS IN THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—One of 108 acres, one of 70, one of 55, with all the crops, stock and farming utensils, one of 44 acres, one of 30, one of 14, all within a few miles of New-York, per Railroad. The lands and improvements are good, and well calculated for dairy or market gardening. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE.—No. 3 East 37th-st., 3-story, English basement, size 24x60; No. 45 West 37th-st., 4-story high, stoop, 20x50; No. 163 West 38th-st., 3-story high, stoop, 20x50; No. 201 in same st., between 8th and 9th avs., pleasantly located; No. 38 East 3[illegible]th-st., 3-story, high stoop; a 4-story, high stoop, 20x60, in West 25th-st., near Broadway; and No. 116 West 34th-st., 4-story, English basement, 18.5x65. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—Five lots on 5th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; twelve do. on 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; eight do. on 34th-st., between same avs.; seven do. on 33d-st., near 5th-av.; ten do. on Madison-av., between 31st and 34th-sts.; five do. on 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; and three lots on Broadway, very cheap, between 37th and 38th sts. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, LET, OR EXCHANGE—In the pleasant village of Sharon, Conn., four hours from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, containing eighteen rooms, where a boarding house is much needed. Barn and carriage-house, rich large garden, with cherries, pears, plums, apples, grapes, currants, gooseberries. Rent $150; furnished, $200; store $100; 10 acres choice land $60. Apply to GOULDS & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

FOUR STORY BRICK TENEMENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—On west 26th-st. House 25x48 feet, lot 25x98 9-12 feet; now occupied, and paying good interest. Will be sold or exchanged for improved or unimproved City, or improved Brooklyn property; part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to

CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 195 West-st.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—4 houses in Pacific-st., between Hicks and Henry sts. 24 lots on 3d-place, between Court and Smith sts. 11 lots on 4th-place, between Court and Smith sts. For terms apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange.

TWO ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—One of 120 acres, near Newburg and Valls Gate Depot, and one of 100 acres, near Salisbury Mills Depot, Orange County, N. Y. Inquire of ROBERT L. CASE, No. 107 Front-st., New-York.

BOOK BUSINESS FOR SALE, FOR CASH.—The stock, fixtures and business of a Bookstore, a desirable location, in New-York City. For further particulars address, real name, MERCHANT, New-York *Daily Times.*

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N.Y.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 38 CLIFF-ST., Agents BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY, TAUNTON, MASS. MANUFACTURERS. Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One 75 horse engine and boiler, in complete order, can be seen running at No. 257 Cherry-st. Also, 3 cylinder boilers, 42 inches diameter, 30 feet long, with two 18-inch flues each, with steam drums 30 inches diameter and 5 feet high; and cross boiler 36 inches diameter and 12 feet long; safety and check valves—all in complete working order. Apply to HECKER & BROTHER, No. 200 Cherry-st., New-York.

STEAM ENGINE.—Six horse power, six inch cylinder, and fourteen inches stroke, pump, governor, connecting pipes, and boiler three feet diameter, eighteen feet long; has been used about one year; built by ARTHUR & CO., Brooklyn. For sale at a low price. Apply to EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 81 John-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra for stove castings, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an entire assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursions, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

STORE WANTED.—Suitable for a fancy hardware business. Locality within the squares bounded by Broadway, Maiden-lane, Pearl and Beekman sts. Possession wanted 1st February. Address, with No., street, size of room and rent, Box No. 3,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Situate between Bleecker and Greenwich-av., 4th-st. and 14th-st. Address, stating location and terms, PURCHASER, *Times* Office.

MEDICAL OFFICES WANTED.—Two or three rooms between the Park and Union Square. Address, until Wednesday, A. M. D., *Times* office.

OFFICE DESK WANTED.—About seven feet long. Address MARBLE, this office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—To let, a first-class brick house, all modern improvements, situated within five minutes' walk of South and Wall-st. Ferries. For sale, the entire furniture of said house; it is new and of the best make. Must be sold by 5th of December on account of the family leaving for Europe. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 98 State-st., Brooklyn, or of L. K. MILLER, 199 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A beautiful new 3-story brick dwelling house with sub-cellar, heaters, gas fixtures, &c., all complete, and will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms for one or more years. Possession immediately. Situated in Canton-st., a short distance from the City Hall, about 150 feet from Fulton-av., where the cars pass every five minutes. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 66 Fulton-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The commodious, English basement house, No. 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the furniture all new one year since, and of good quality; would be let with all necessaries for a family for six months, or more, if desired. Immediate possession given. Can be seen between 12 and 4 P. M. Apply on the premises, or at No. 127 Pearl-st., first floor.

HOUSES AND STORE TO LET.—The large five-story building lately occupied by Madame Mondoux as a French and Spanish Hotel, on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., now being painted and put in complete order. Also, house No. 7 Leight-st. Also, store No. 95 6th-av. Apply to I. SUYDAM, No. 18 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 150 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., with all the modern improvements. Will be painted throughout for a good family. Inquire of DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET—In 25-st. west of 7th-av., a very desirable four-story house. Rent very low. Immediate possession will be given. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 42 William-st.

ICE CREAM SALOON, &c.—TO LET OR LEASE.—With immediate possession, the Ice Cream Saloon, Dining Saloon and basement. Also, the Musical Hall, (from the 1st of May next,) comprising the whole of the South 4th-st. front of the popular place of resort known as the Equestrian Institute, East Brooklyn, together or separately. For terms apply to S. CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York, or GEO. W. WALKER, on the premises.

COTTAGE TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A rare chance is now offered of securing a beautiful residence, near and of convenient access to the City. The well-known difficulty of obtaining a desirable locality in this place in the Spring, renders this a fine opportunity to any one who wishes to secure a suburban residence. Possession immediately and a bargain given to a good tenant. Apply to No. 98 Chambers-st., New-York.

WATER POWER TO LEASE—For a term of years, a Water Power at New-Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., about one mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad. To those who want to erect a factory to suit their purpose this is a favorable opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of L. & V. KIRBY & CO., Nos. 25 and 27 Vesey-st., New-York.

CHEAP APARTMENTS—TO LET—For Mechanics in Yorkville, on 3d-av., between 80th and 81st sts. Also, cottages on 81st-st., near 3d-av., cheap to small families. Apartments to let in Bloomingdale, on 68th-st. and Broadway, and on 68th-st., to nice families, cheap. Inquire of DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

LEASE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Of the premises No. 229 and 230 West, and 370 and 372 Washington sts., extending from West to Washington sts., 50 by 207 feet—the largest unoccupied plot on the north side, below Canal-st., suitable for any heavy business. Lease 16 years. Apply to E. D. TRUESDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—The four-*story modern house, No. 596 Houston-st., near Broadway,* to let, with or without furniture. Apply at No. 26 Warren-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second story of No. 29 King-st., consisting of five rooms and front basement, to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. *Naturalized Citizens must* produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BLAKE, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, formed Feb. 3, 1853, is dissolved by mutual consent.

The subscriber, HAMLIN BLAKE, having withdrawn from the dry goods business, and disposed of his interest in the partnership affairs to the other partners, the unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the subscribers, under the firm of FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the sale, upon Commission, of Foreign and Domestic Goods, in the City of New-York.

The general partners interested therein are HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE, both of whom reside in the City of New-York.

The special partners interested therein are JAMES McCALL, who resides in the City of New-York, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, who resides in the city of Brooklyn.

The special partners have contributed $200,000 of capital to the common stock; that is to say, JAMES McCALL has contributed the sum of $100,000, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON has contributed the sum of $100,000.

The partnership is to commence on the 20th of November, 1855, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1858.

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between Mr. CHARLES P. CARPENDER and the undersigned under the firm of CARPENDER & CO., was dissolved by the death of Mr. CARPENDER on 22d October, 1855. The business of the late firm is in liquidation by the subscriber at No. 68 Wall-st. SAMUEL S. SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of SANDS & WILLS, and will continue the general Stock and Exchange Commission business heretofore conducted by Messrs. CARPENDER & CO., at No. 68 Wall-st.

SAMUEL S. SANDS,
A. J. WILLS.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 57 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of

SHEPARD & MORGAN.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1855.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET, New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The interest coupons of the New-Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company Bonds, due on the 1st of December, will be paid on that day, at the office of the Company.

JAS. A. REQUA, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS—Due the 1st prox. on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after Dec. 1. ATWOOD & CO.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE! W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; Importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND [illegible]
CITY OF [illegible]
CITY OF [illegible]
CITY OF CHICAGO [illegible]
CITY OF [illegible]
CITY OF [illegible]

STATEN ISLAND [illegible] Stock of the STATEN ISLAND [illegible] will be opened on the 15th of [illegible] until the 19th of October, at the following places: New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association; [illegible], N. J., at John [illegible]; Tompkinsville, S. I., at [illegible]; Rossville, S. I., at [illegible]; South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole; Richmond, S. I., at [illegible]; New-Brighton, S. I., at [illegible]. An installment of ten per cent. will be required [illegible] on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.

JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—[illegible] 7 per cent. bonds of this Company [illegible] that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to [illegible] outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest [illegible] secured by mortgage [illegible] Said exchange will be made at the office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.

WM. [illegible], Treasurer.

New-York, Oct. 15, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, as [illegible].

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—New-York, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the [illegible] day of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

$850,000 TO LOAN.—In sums to suit applicants, of from $5 to $50,000, on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver plate, dry goods, cigars, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, &c., &c. All kinds of personal property bought for cash. Private rooms for ladies. Business prompt, and confidential, by TAYLOR & CO., No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to [illegible]. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 in the evening.

$3,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage on real estate. Any person having the above amount in cash, can have it securely invested and have a good weekly income for the use of the same. No Brokers need apply. Address INVESTMENT, *Times* Office, for three days.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That a [illegible] cent. on the Capital Stock of the American Glass [illegible] Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company, No. 32 Duane-st., on or before the [illegible] of December next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. E. SEDGWICK, Secretary.

New-York, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

$20,000 TO LOAN—On bond and mortgage on first-class improved property in this City; also $5,000 to invest in first or second mortgage having but a short time to run. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st. corner of Broadway.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of [illegible] & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, *an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank,* Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy19,'54-lawlyW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. HAIN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27,'54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n28,'54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

jy11'55-lawlyW

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. [illegible] Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $5 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

WILLIAM M. PULLIS, D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. [illegible] Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest will be paid by this Bank after the 1st of January next on all sums under $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500 and upward. The Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred'k A. [illegible]
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. [illegible]
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. [illegible] Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred'k C. [illegible]
Gouv'r S. Lamson,	Edward C. Center,	[illegible]
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
S. H. Wolfe,	Jas. Gaillard, Jr.,	[illegible]
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jas. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. P. [illegible]
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	[illegible]

New-York, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by the Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy holders, in Scrip bearing interest, which Scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no Agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through responsible houses in this City. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

New-York, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, their stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Pitt Palmer,	John Steward,	[illegible]
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jos. Coller,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	[illegible] Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John [illegible]
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	[illegible]
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt. B. Minturn,	[illegible]

WM. PITT PALMER, President.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, [illegible] perches of masonry and 130,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,300 perches of masonry and [illegible] yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, [illegible] perches of masonry and [illegible] yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Engineer [illegible] WILLIAM CASE, President.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served [illegible] in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. Twenty-two Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents [illegible] copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of near[illegible], and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Henry Clay and Gen. Taylor.

We devote a large portion of our available space this morning to the publication of a number of letters extracted from the Private Correspondence of HENRY CLAY. Coming from that source they cannot fail to be read with general interest,—and this will be rendered still more lively by the incidents to which they refer. They relate to the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency, to his election, Administration and death, to the subsequent adoption of the Compromise Measures, and to movements in this City towards the nomination of Mr. CLAY in 1852. There can be no doubt, judging from these letters, that Mr. CLAY was deeply disappointed and chagrined at the nomination of General TAYLOR,—and that this disappointment was not softened by the letters in which Gen. TAYLOR sought to relieve himself from any suspicion of having taken part in any movement hostile to the elevation of Mr. CLAY. But it is also apparent that he did not suffer this personal chagrin to interfere in the slightest degree with the discharge of his public duties, or to swerve him a hair's breadth from the political course which his judgment marked out. This disclosure of his private feelings, under circumstances well calculated to try his temper and test his patriotism, cannot fail to strengthen the conviction that a high-minded devotion to the public good was pre-eminently the guide of his public career.

The Presidential Contest—American Candidates.

Considering how lately the soil of "Americanism" has been placed under cultivation, its crop of Presidential candidates is quite startling. To say nothing of more distant points, a comparatively restricted radius about New-York presents three distinguished aspirants, all equally sound upon the essential doctrines of Know-Nothingism; all abhoring the "Pope, Devil and Pretender" with zeal fully up to regulation mark; all prepared, if elected, to declare Catholicism and Deism not the established religion or irreligion of the land. No quarrel will probably arise among the extremest and straightest of the sect with the orthodoxy of all three. Their antecedents are in other respects on a footing of friendly equality. Neither of them has yet fairly tested his popularity by an appeal to a national vote; Mr. FILLMORE having attained the Vice Presidential chair through the merits, and the Presidency by the death, of Gen. TAYLOR; Commodore STOCKTON having contented himself with a fragmentary term of service in the United States Senate; and Mr. GEORGE LAW coming fresh from the atmosphere of private life. They may be regarded as starting, even so far as such preparations are concerned.

Mr. FILLMORE certainly has the advantage of a very friendly feeling at the South. It is a little remarkable that all the strength of his Administration has united with the Know-Nothings. Mr. JOHN M. CLAYTON, his Secretary of State, and Mr. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, his Attorney-General, are leading spirits in the Southern wing, and both well-disposed to their former chief. It is likewise a favorable symptom for Mr. FILLMORE, that the rank and file of his special friends, when in power, have followed their leaders into the Councils of the new Order, where their assistance must be highly useful in the contest for nomination. Mr. GEORGE LAW, on the other hand, is not without great strength in the Order at the South, partly arising from his filibusterism, and partly from his alleged amiability towards Southern institutions. In these particulars, again, the advantages of each are shared by the other; the gallant Jerseyman falling behind, because lacking any such distinctive recommendations. If anything were impossible in the high-pressure system of Know-Nothingism, we should place the success of the Captain, merely for this reason, among the impossibilities. The contest may in fact be regarded as lying between Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. LAW. The latter is a new man: his merits are business talents of a high, practical, and prosperous sort; a more than ordinary share of common sense; keen discernment; a hard head, and no poverty of hard cash. That he is prepared to contribute $1,000,000 towards the expenses of his election—that he is resolved, if successful, to immolate all present office-holders under the Federal Government, by way, it is supposed, of Protestant set-off to the horrors of St. Bartholomew, are rumors not calculated to impair his chances, however much the violent partisanship of the *Herald* may tend to that result. So far for Mr. LAW's merits; his claims consist in the pursuit and capture, as per log-book of the bark *Grape Shot*, of LEWIS BAKER, and the exposure of that person to the peril of life in which he stands to-day for the alleged killing of WILLIAM POOLE, a Native American. And upon this showing, the friends of Mr. LAW rely so confidently, as to ignore the very existence of all rivalry, and ask, with a happy application of the rules of logical exhaustion, "If Mr. LAW is not the American candidate, who will be?" It is needless to repeat, that against such arguments Commodore STOCKTON, who is not a "new man," whose pedigree is longer and more respectable than his purse, whose historical associations are of the big gun, and of a cha[illegible]ple, stands no sort of chance.

These various and conflicting pretensions are at this moment in the course of adjustment. It is true the Nominating Convention does not meet before February; but the selection of delegates is now, it is understood, the absorbing business of the several councils; and the advocates of each gentleman are fighting, under the assurance that upon these preliminary skirmishes the fate of the battle rests, with the keenness of desperation. To preserve a perfectly clear course all obstacles have been scrupulously removed. It is resolved not to resolve anything at the National Convention. The candidate is to leave it unhampered with any profession of faith; there is to be no platform—not so much as an iteration of the first principle of "Americanism," not a reference to WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, or PIUS IX. Whether, out of such material of men and management, success is predicable of the nomination, is a question for another time. Certainly, the new Order regard the event as pretty definitely settled; the recent victory in New-York, passing for an assurance of triumph in the national conflict; and hence the disposition of places and men is already made among them prospectively, as if the year 1856 had been dropped from the calendar, and 1857 attained. A year, however, in the lifetime of these almost ephemeral creations is big with fate. Like volcanic islands in the sea, they sink away with rapidity proportioned to the hissing, and perturbation, and violence attending their emergence. Whether the partial successes of this year will ever be repeated is very questionable; for it is unquestionable that the Order lacks anything like a principle of permanent vitality; its objects as a party are all transient; and signs are abundant that the hey-day of its vigor has already passed.

England and Spain.

Late English papers advise us of a misunderstanding between the Governments of Spain and Great Britain, growing out of the summary style in which Spanish officials in Cuba are in the habit of administering what they call "justice," to foreign residents who happen to incur their resentment. The case, as stated by the Madrid Correspondent of the London *Times*, is substantially this:

Mr. BOYLAN, an English merchant of great respectability, had been established for fourteen years at Santiago, in the Island of Cuba, and had there carried on an extensive commerce, until about two years since, when he was suddenly ordered by the authorities to leave the Island. No crime, or misdemeanor of any kind had been *proved* against him. But it had been *suspected* by the despots who then controlled the destinies of Cuba, that he had been implicated in certain political intrigues, and as, according to Spanish law, a man may as well be guilty as suspected, Mr. BOYLAN had to quit. Conscious of innocence, however, Mr. B. proceeded direct to England and submitted his case to his own Government. He satisfied that Government that he had never interfered, or had anything to do with Cuban politics; that his own interests had been entirely bound up with the peace and prosperity of the Island, and that he had sustained heavy pecuniary losses in consequence of having been obliged, by the wanton and unjustifiable tyranny of the Cuban authorities, to abandon his large commercial establishment at Santiago.

The representations of Mr. BOYLAN had all the effect that he could desire. The British Government took up his case warmly, and insisted that the Spanish Government should make him due reparation for all his losses and his wrongs. Some diplomatising occurred on the subject, and it was at length arranged that the case should be submitted to arbitration—the British Government nominating Mr. MUIR, English Consul at New-Orleans, and the Spanish Government the Marquis DE ESPANA, then Governor of Santiago de Cuba, as their respective arbitrators. The arbitration was to take place at Santiago, the scene of the outrage, and Mr. BOYLAN was to be privileged to return to Cuba for one year, to arrange his affairs, and to abide the award of the arbitrators. Mr. BOYLAN accordingly returned thither, quite confident that he was now about to be indemnified for past losses, and secured from future ones.

The result, however, was very different from what he had anticipated. In April last, before the arbitration had taken place—before the British arbitrator had even arrived—Mr. BOYLAN suddenly received a peremptory order from the despots of Santiago to leave the Island within eight days. The pretext for this arbitrary proceeding was not that he had been a second time implicated in nameless political intrigues, but that he had not turned *Catholic* and taken out his letter of naturalization! Not feeling ambitious of becoming a citizen of Cuba on such a condition, Mr. BOYLAN had memorialized the Captain-General for further time, to enable him to dispose of his property and wind up his affairs. But to this memorial he had received no answer, and the authorities at Santiago, instead of allowing him to wait for a reply, or to proceed to Havana in order that he might lay his case before the Captain-General, rudely forced him on board a French merchant vessel and had him conveyed once more to England.

Such is the case, so far, of Mr. BOYLAN against the Spanish Government. He is now indeed a broken and ruined man. But he has at least one consolation. He is the subject of a Government that does not regard his grievances with indifference, or shrink from exacting reparation for his wrongs. His case is already a second time in the hands of Lord HOWDEN, the British Minister at the Court of Madrid, who has been instructed to inform the Spanish Government that the continuance of *friendly* relations between England and Spain must now depend on full and prompt reparation being made to Mr. BOYLAN for all the losses and outrages which he has sustained.

The conduct of the British Government in this matter is worthy of all praise. It shows a vigilant care for the personal safety and rights of its subjects worthy of admiration and imitation. It is a little mortifying to reflect that the conduct of our own government, in a case similar to that of Mr. BOYLAN, has not been such as would reflect credit upon the country, when contrasted with that of Great Britain.

Spasmodic Charities.

We gather from public as well as private sources, that the Charities of our City have fallen on evil days. The season is prosperous, business is active, and money flows freely in the market; yet our benevolent societies seem not to be touched by the golden current. From one side and another we hear of operations of charity contracted, of societies with most philanthropic prospectuses, but without funds—and of a general benevolent *panic*, if we may so call it—a feeling as if the various institutions for benefiting the masses were being unaccountably dropped out of view by the public—and, therefore, like neglected stocks, must go down.

We have from the beginning followed, as our readers will testify, and closely watched the various modern enterprises of Reform and Charity in the City. It is no exaggeration to say that some of them owe as much to the publicity given to them by this journal and one or two of the cotemporaries, as to any other influence, either from the Pulpit or the Church. For such changes of public sentiment as now appear to have afflicted them, we have always been prepared, and have frequently spoken warningly of them. The truth is, New-York never can be excitedly interested in the same thing two years in succession. One season it is KOSSUTH, another JENNY LIND, or GRISI, or RACHEL, or the "Ragged Schools," or the "Five Points." New-York is spasmodic, mercurial, with many hobbies in different years, and one can only be grateful when it happens to be a hobby of benevolence or hero-worship. We suspect, from various appearances, that the fickle goddess—the Divine Fashion—has deserted this year the Ragged Sunday School and the Missions among the Poor, and that even "Wild Maggies" and immaculate little reformed street-sweepers are not so entirely *the* mode, as they were last year. Who that knows New-York, and the stern laws of human nature, could doubt that this would come? What has Fashion to do with haggard Poverty and wild-eyed Crime? She is a phantom—an image—a goddess—a sham. They are real and earthly. What can shallow, vain women, who have lived for display, who have never healed a wound of trouble even in their own homes, do with delicate fingers among the festering sores and filthy scabs of Vice and Want? It is not the place for such. Rather is the flaunting of foolish vanity and luxury in such scenes an insult to human misery. We should expect that such would speedily become sick of the disagreeable work. They have found that the human soul is not a sweet little object, which can be reformed with dainty fingers at a sewing circle, or in a few Sunday classes. They have, perhaps, already stumbled on a few little difficulties, which show that the field of Reform is not quite included under the pleasant domain of Fashion. We can imagine some of our fine ladies, bred in foppery, first crossing the insane passions of one of these little Five Point thieves or vagrants—the shock, and the terrible discovery that here was something which lady-like words and even money could in no way affect. For all such, we say the sooner Mr. PEASE and the Ragged Schools are delivered of them the better. Human sin is not for such perfumed ministry.

Yet we would indulge in no generalities. There may be—and we believe there are,—many ladies of perfect refinement and of unimpeachable style, engaged in praiseworthy efforts to benefit the working classes and the criminals, who labor with judgment and with love. On such, every man of heart must wish God's blessing. Still, they too will be liable to discouragement, from the essential difficulties of their enterprises—from the fact, that they are engaged in solving the most perplexing problems of society. We constantly expect, therefore, to hear of many of their undertakings being abandoned. We believe, too, that some of the gentlemen engaged in charitable movements are partly to blame for this change in public sentiment, if change there be. The fact is, the community can only bear a certain amount of horrors, and if there be at all a redundancy of them, the public stomach rejects the whole subject. The public do not doubt of the genuine work which is being accomplished, or of the heroic men and women who first went down, when Fashion did not rule there, to the murderers' dens and the brothel-groggeries, to see if they could not cleanse them. But to have young thieves, or incipient prostitutes, whose credit is only that they are trying to be like other decent children, shown off with sufficiently laudatory speeches, as very wonderful exhibitions, their offences rehearsed, and their virtues catalogued, is something a little trying to the public taste. Then to have these things followed by such a book of "charity" as the *Hot Corn* stories, where that most difficult task—of sketching the face of vice—is done with the coarse fingers of one, too habituated to her contemplation to know the delicate lines which convey to the mind of youth a severe lesson without a temptation—and we may well imagine that the community, even with a deep sense of the importance of these various efforts, might be ready to say, "For heaven's sake, give us no more reforming charities for the present!"

Then, too, we shall not utter a strange idea when we say that men are selfish, and are very apt to forget others' needs when they are most prosperous themselves. A year of business depression is not by any means the worst year for causes of benevolence. Such vibrations of public feeling about these efforts are always to be expected; and, if this change has come over the public mind which we assume, it is time that a new measure, which we have long been looking to, was adopted in regard to many of our charitable and educational institutions for the lower classes. That is, that to a certain degree, all shall receive help from the public treasury, so far as they relieve or tend to relieve the City directly of paupers, vagrants and criminal characters. Such institutions, essentially important to the public, as the Five Points Mission, the Ragged Schools, the Children's Aid Society and Prison Home, should not depend entirely on public whim or fashion. They ought to have an enduring basis. They claim it as eleemosynary and educational institutions—even as Police institutions. Our Public and Ward Schools have not a better claim. Let them be supervised and aided to a distinct amount by the City, and all the rest be left to the spirit, energy, and economy of private and individual management,—then will there be no fears, when Fashion fails that Charity shall also fail.

The Disaster of the Gasconade.

The Committee of Investigation on the causes of the great disaster on the Pacific Railroad, by the falling of the bridge across the Gasconade River, made their report, from which it appears that the bridge was the merest temporary scaffolding, of tressel work, supported on slight poles driven into the mud, and suspended some thirty-five feet above the bed of the river. From the fact of this slight apology for a bridge having given way and precipitated its precious and costly burden into the river, it might reasonably be inferred that the cause of the disaster was the insufficiency of the ricketty structure to bear the weight that was placed upon it. But the Committee of Investigation have arrived at a different conclusion; they are too tender of the reputation of the Engineer, or whoever was responsible for the fatal error of sending a train of ten cars filled with human beings over so frail a piece of tressel work, to find it in their hearts to blame anybody. They think the bridge was sufficiently strong, and that it fell because the engine was going at a higher rate of speed than five miles an hour.

This wonderful report is signed by seven persons, but another member of the Committee, HENRY KAYSER, refuses to concur, and issues his own report of the investigation, which gives a much clearer and more satisfactory understanding of the causes of the disaster than the report of the majority. The bridge appears to have been the merest piece of careless carpentry, and not intended to serve any more lasting service than that of a platform for the erection of a permanent bridge. Its supports were mere poles stuck in the mud, and the fastenings slight pins; its strength had been tested by driving over it slowly a train of gravel cars which weighed three tons less than the train of living freight which was to be hurled over it at rapid speed. Yet across this frail structure, whose strength had not even been tried, was sent at a fearful speed the load of human beings, twenty of whom paid with their lives for having trusted to the knowledge, care and practical skill of a reckless engineer.

In the history of railroad disasters there is no record of such a needless and terrible loss of human life as this. From reading the first reports of the disaster we had been led to suppose that the falling of the bridge was occasioned by error of construction, owing to a miscalculation on the part of the engineer, such as may occur in all great mechanical works; but such does not appear to have been the case. There was no bridge, properly speaking, at all; five stone piers and two solid abutments had been built towards the construction of the bridge, but they couldn't wait for its completion, and, in the anxiety of the engineer to run a pleasure excursion over his work, it seems that he put up a temporary affair, a mere thing of joists and poles, which were slightly kept together by the aid of wooden pins, and over this tender frame-work he laid his heavy rails. If the train had gone safely across the Gasconade, the bridge must have fallen on its return, provided it had not been precipitated into the river in crossing one of the bridges which afterwards fell from their own weight.

We have received a communication from one of the friends of the unfortunate engineer, who was one of the victims to his own want of prudence, deprecating the tone of our former remarks on this great calamity. But it strikes us that we have a duty to perform in behalf of the public in cases of this nature which outweigh all considerations of a private bearing. A man may be everything that is estimable in the private relations of life, and yet be a most incompetent engineer, or a most worthless leader of an army. As public journalists we have nothing to do with public men but as relates to their public acts, and their fitness for the offices which they voluntarily fill.

The Amateurs.

The Academy of Music presented a gay appearance last night—where the great event, the "Hamlet performance," came off. Entertainments of this kind appear to be on the increase, and indicate, perhaps, a revival in the dramatic art. Such a circumstance as that of a few ladies and gentlemen taking the largest theatre in the Union for their own and their friends' amusement, is, we believe, unparalleled—particularly when we add that the magnificent temple was handsomely filled with expectant auditors.

Amateur performances must be very bad to be interesting to the public through the columns of a newspaper. As this was not the case last night, we do not propose entering into detailed criticism. The performances were conducted with much tact, and all the ladies and gentlemen who took part in them may be congratulated on the discretion and excellence they displayed. It was, we think, a mistake to take so large a theatre, inasmuch as one half the audience could not hear a word, but beyond this drawback (which RACHEL even discovered) there was nothing to mar the evening's enjoyment.

Thanksgiving!

The "Industrial Schools" are all ready to receive anything good to eat and drink for to-morrow. Those who are near the School in Oliver-street, (No. 22,) can send directly to it. The Schools at No. 254 East Twenty-eighth-street near Tenth-avenue, and Fortieth-street near Third-avenue, and at No. 14 Avenue C, will be glad to accept donations. If it is more convenient, parties can send directly to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, marked *Thanksgiving*.

The Annual Donation Visit at the Home for the Friendless, will occur on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29, between the hours of 9 and 9 o'clock P. M. The pressing demands of the season render special efforts necessary, in order to provide for the numerous deserving applicants, and homeless children at the Institution. Donations, either large or small, will be most gratefully received by the managers.

Let us give all these worthy institutions a good lift.

☞ It was the "Amity Guard," not the "Amity Hose Company," whose excursion was made sorrowful by the accidental death of an invited guest.

Death of Dudley Selden.

A letter from Paris, dated Nov. 8, has been received by JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., announcing the death of DUDLEY SELDEN, formerly a prominent member of the New-York City Bar. Mr. SELDEN had a stroke of apoplexy some four years since, from which he had never recovered, though his last illness was a short one. Mr. SELDEN was elected to Congress in 1833 by the Democrats, but resigned his seat before the expiration of the term, for which he was elected, rather than vote with General JACKSON's friends in reference to the re-charter of the United States Bank. From that time on, he labored with the party of which Mr. CLAY was the leader, and was much esteemed by his party, as in private life he was by all. Upon the death of his father-in-law, Mr. PACKARD, who was a wealthy Cuban planter, he came into possession of a large estate. He left with his family soon after for Paris and resided there till his death.

The Irish in America.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In one of your editorial articles you endeavor to turn into ridicule the efforts now being made by the Irish in America to rescue and redeem their beloved native land. I regret you consider it necessary to allude to this subject, and comment upon it with so bitter a spirit and so inimical a tone. You were particularly enthusiastic in advocating the political independence and national existence of Hungary and other continental countries. You continue to advocate their interests, while you embrace the opportunity of trampling upon the cause of Ireland, and directing against it the ridicule of your readers. I could not allow the opportunity to pass without reminding you that, not long since, your opinion was not the same, and your feelings, both personal and political, towards my fellow-countrymen, were of a different character. Why you have changed, within so short a period, I cannot tell; but this I do know, that it would be more just and generous of you still to continue the advocate of the down-trampled and suffering. Permit me to inform you that it is not the intention of the "Irish in America" to violate any international compact or any one law of the United States. They are too loyal to their adopted country to exhibit in their new capacity ingratitude and wrong. 'Tis true, the burning wish of their hearts is to be afforded the opportunity of crossing swords with the power which oppressed them; but they will adopt their own mode in bringing about this end, without in the slightest degree departing from the strictest line of propriety, as far as their connection with the great Republic is concerned. This explanation I consider due unto you and to them; and I hope you will receive it in the spirit in which it is offered, and that you will once more become the friend of the cause of the land of my birth.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. LYNCH, Editor *Irish American*.

The Irish Fillibusters—General Shields.

No. 128 NASSAU-STREET, Nov. 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The very indiscreet persons who are engaged in getting up, on paper, an Irish Fillibuster Expedition, have lately gone beyond all bounds of propriety, by using, in this City and in Boston, the respectable name of General JAMES SHIELDS in connection with their folly. As I have the honor to know that gentleman's opinion of this affair, and as it may protect some honest fellow from being duped, I beg you to insert in your next issue the following sentences of a letter lately received from General SHIELDS, dated Farribault, Rice County, Minnesota Territory, Oct. 29:

"If (writes Gen. SHIELDS) there is one man in America who thinks I am such a fool as to countenance such absurdity, he may cherish that belief. * * * If my name be mentioned publicly in connection with it, you will do me the favor to contradict it."

Those parties having used the General's name, and even reported that they expected his personal attendance at their "Convention," I feel bound, in justice to my friend, to ask your insertion of these lines.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE.

That Madison-avenue Omnibus Line.

Mayor WOOD is determined to protect to the farthest extent of his municipal power his friends of the Madison-avenue Line—for whose interest, it will be remembered, that he added ten stages to their line—law or precedent, or pretence to the contrary notwithstanding. As an indication of his present intention in the premises, we give the following brief extract from a conversation upon the subject with Alderman ELY, of the Seventeenth Ward, which took place on Monday afternoon, immediately after the summary adjournment of the Board of Supervisors.

HIS HONOR—When will the Law Committee (Alderman ELY is a member of this Committee) have their report ready relative to my grant to the Madison-avenue Omnibus Line?

Alderman ELY—Doubtless within a few days.

HIS HONOR—What will probably be the nature of your report?

Alderman ELY—Unquestionably adverse to the legality of the grant, and calling for a revocation of the same.

HIS HONOR—Well, all I have got to say is, let such be your report, and let the Board adopt it, when it comes to my hands I will veto it. Should the Board subsequently see fit to pass it over my veto, I will put on the whole police force of New-York but that the owners of this line shall be protected in the retention of their present omnibus force.

The continuation of the conversation, as given by our reporter, is tame alongside of the above.

Something Entirely New—Barnum has sold the Museum—and Goes Up Town.

While all the world of wits and scandal-mongers from the London *Times* literary critic to MAX MARETZEK, has fired its squib at BARNUM, that great original American showman has been quietly nursing a project for building in this City an immense equestrian and dramatic establishment, similar to ASTLEY's in London, and to connect with it a zoological garden. He has recently purchased a large piece of land in Broadway above Bleecker-street for that purpose, and now, we learn, has all his plans matured and perfected to go on and erect the establishment in question. He has the whole subject at his fingers' ends, and *knows* that it will be one of the most popular and successful establishments ever opened in this country.

Strangers that visit the Museum, as they go fumbling among the wild beasts, need no longer ask which is BARNUM? For he has sold the American Museum to JOHN GREENWOOD, JR., and HENRY D. BUTLER, who will carry it on with all their vigor, but without Mr. BARNUM's aid. Mr. GREENWOOD has been for many years the popular manager of the Museum, and Mr. BUTLER has for several years partially superintended the details of the establishment.

What a marvel is BARNUM! Presto, change!

The Grand-street Pavement—Have an Eye to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject of the Grand-street pavement from Broadway to East River, an examination of the contract for laying the pavement, and as to the compliance of the contractors with the specifications of the contract, met yesterday, at 4 P. M. All the members of the Committee were present—Aldermen FOX, (chairman,) VARIAN, and WM. TUCKER. Alderman VARIAN stated that he had examined portions of the pavement in question since the last meeting, and now coincided with the other members of the Committee in their previous denunciation of the work, as showing most glaring want of conformity to the terms of the contract. Alderman TUCKER suggested that as the Committee was satisfied upon this point, the only thing that remained was to stop further payment upon the same. The Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, having accepted the work as completed in accordance with the specifications, Alderman TUCKER advised that they refer the subject to the Corporation Counsel, to inquire whether, in such case—where the head of the department had accepted a contract, notwithstanding its not having been done in accordance with a special contract—the City could be held responsible for payment therefor. This action was decided upon by the Committee. The money claimed as remaining due upon this work meanwhile is $11,000, ninety per cent. having already been paid the contractors.

From Venezuela.

By the arrival of the schooner *Mariah* from Barcelona, we have received advices to Nov. 8. That port was perfectly healthy and tranquil. The cholera was raging to an alarming extent in Laguayra and Porto Cabello.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTRODUCE his Holiday Hat on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

FACTS FOR THE MILLION.—NO. 11. We have said that those who are in advance of public opinion must bear ridicule [illegible]. Thus, in 18[illegible], the Quarterly Review ridiculed the notion of the renowned TELFORD that a railway engine could be made to go 18 or 20 miles an hour, in the following [illegible] language: "The gross exaggerations of the powers of the locomotive steam engine may delude for a time, but must end in the mortification of those concerned. [illegible] We should as soon expect people to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's ricochet rockets, as trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine, going at such a rate." Scarcely twenty years have elapsed since the publication of the foregoing [illegible], and now the common rate of travel on English railroads is [illegible] miles an hour! Precisely thus it was when Dr. FELIX GOURAUD first promulgated the FACT that he had discovered a compound which would positively, and without the possibility of failure, remove from the human skin every vestige of tan, pimples, freckles, sallowness, sunburn, redness, roughness, [illegible], tetter, barbers' itch, salt rheum, &c., and make the skin beautifully white, soft and smooth. [illegible] were Dr. G.'s portion for a brief space; but the [illegible] principles of TRUTH prevailed—slowly but surely the merits of GOURAUD'S inestimable ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP stemmed the tide of vulgar prejudice, bearing down all opposition, until at length it is, by universal consent, acknowledged to stand unrivaled and unapproachable!

GOURAUD'S LILY WHITE can be used in connection with his Soap, or without it. The design of this delightful cosmetic is to soften, whiten, and give brilliancy to a rough skin.

GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE is [illegible] all superfluous hair. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE is just the article for a ball-room, as it will give a *permanent* redness to pale cheeks and lips, without soiling even a white cambric handkerchief.

The public are particularly cautioned against spurious preparations purporting to be Dr. GOURAUD'S. Remember, the genuine articles can only be obtained at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Phila.; HANCE, Baltimore; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; BLISS & HAVEN, Springfield; BAULCH & CO., Providence; CARLETON & HOVEY, Lowell. And Druggists generally.

FALL AND WINTER CAPS.—WE ASK ATTENTION to the Fall and Winter Caps of our manufacture for Gentlemen, Youth and Children. The excellence of our Cap making (as conducted by us for years) has secured to us an extensive patronage from our citizens and the traveling public. The style and quality of the "Fall Caps," now first offered, cannot fail to meet the approval of gentlemen seeking comfort combined with economy. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House.

BROCHE SHAWLS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer this week the richest stock of Shawls to be found in this City, and at prices 25 per cent. less than cost of importation, viz.: 1,200 Broche long Shawls, all wool, at $20 and $25, which cost to import $35 and $50. $1,500 Broche square Shawls, at $6 and $8 each, worth $10 and $12. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

PIANO.—WOULD EXCHANGE AN ELEGANT SEVEN-octave rosewood Piano for dry goods. Address A. B., Tribune Office.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—THE best Fire-Proof Safes in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE [illegible] VICTORIOUS. [illegible] nine dollars in cash, were all saved in the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, purchased of you a short time since in New-York. On opening the safe, you can imagine my surprise [illegible] those here who witnessed it, to find that they were not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all in the vicinity of the superiority of your justly celebrated FIRE-PROOF SAFE [illegible]

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—[illegible] the place to procure these articles for family consumption, at moderate prices, is at the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 112 Bowery, or at the Chatham Tea Warehouse, No. 114 9th-av. These well-known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but those articles possess advantages over stores retailing a variety too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located below Grand-st., No. 112, east side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises everybody by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh-ground Coffee, in quantities to suit, and in quality to please.

TUTTLE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND CHINESE FANCY GOODS AND TOY EMPORIUM, No. 345 Broadway.—We are daily increasing our stock with every thing "new and curious" that has appeared for the coming Holidays, and we promise our friends a much larger assortment than we have ever before offered, and at prices to compare with any other establishment in the City. We give this timely notice to enable those who are desirous to call and examine for themselves. Goods for the country packed with care.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS! Manufactured by JOHN F. WAKE & CO., No. 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st. Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices. N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Branmah's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, MERINOES, PARAMATTAS, de laines, plaids, cloths, cassimeres, blankets, flannels, Marseilles quilts, cloth table-covers, damask table-cloths, napkins, &c., selling at great reduction from former prices. SILKS! SILKS!—Great sale of silks this week, from auction. G. M. BODINE, No. 333 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

GAITERS FOR THE MILLION.—GAITERS FOR the youthful, gaiters for the old, gaiters for the timid, gaiters for the bold. Cantrell's pretty gaiters, Cantrell's pretty shoes, ladies, when they wear them, never have the blues. Ladies, Cantrell's gaiters are sold at the fixed rates of 12s. and 14s., and they are as durable and well made as they are beautiful. Store No. 336 Bowery.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853–'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass all in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and embellishing the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.—FROM AUCTION.—3000 yards French plaid merino at 3s., 200 pieces English merinos at 2s., 4 cases French ginghams at 1s., rich de laines at 1s. 6d. and 2s., Lupin's best bombazines 6s., 100 Bay State long shawls at $6, worth $9; also 5 cases embroideries at a discount of 25 per cent. from the real value; also lace curtains, drapery, muslins, blankets, quilts, flannels, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot No. 246 Grand-st.: 75 cents per bottle.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.

LOVET'S WAHPENE DEPOT, No. 762 BROADWAY.—He would inform his down town customers and the public that he will open this day a branch office at No. 66 White-st., one door west of Broadway, for their accommodation.

OVER-COATS, &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under-garments, Shawls, Robes, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

LINENS, LINENS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A full stock of Fenton's celebrated shirting linens, the best goods brought to the market, to which we call the particular attention of our customers. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DAMAGED SILKS.—WE WILL OFFER TO-DAY three cases of rich plain dress silks at 5s. and 6s. per yard, slightly spotted on voyage of importation. Also 500 pieces fine English shirtings at 1s. per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONABLE AND well-made stock of WINTER CLOTHING at our celebrated cheap house, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau. DEVLIN & JESSUP.

THANKSGIVING PRESENTS.—USEFUL ARTICLES for Gentlemen.—Superior shirts, collars, cravats, [illegible], under shirts and drawers, fancy and plain gloves, at low prices. IRA PERREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st. [illegible]

DECISION AGAINST A GAS COMPANY.—A [illegible] at Baltimore, [illegible] which involve principles of [illegible] of large cities. It [illegible] Mr. JOHN W. BLOOMER [illegible] the refusal of the [illegible] place of business with gas [illegible] to pay for gas furnished by the Company [illegible] were examined, and, the [illegible] duly considered, the Justice rendered [illegible] for $09 with costs. The [illegible] taken an appeal from the decision.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855. Proclamation.—Acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His mercy we are indebted for continued peace, prosperity and general public health, while other communities less favored have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and [illegible], we [illegible] thanks and give praise to the Author of our being, the Protector of our lives and the Dispenser of all the blessings we enjoy. With these sentiments, and in pursuance of custom and of the Proclamation of His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, that THURSDAY the 29th day of November next, be set aside as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day as such, with [illegible]. Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Genuine Cod-Liver Oil of Hegeman, Clark & Co.—is warranted equal to any in the world.—It is no quick medicine, but is recommended by all the most eminent Physicians and has stood the test of eight years' experience without a single complaint. CAUTION—Beware of inferior and spurious articles, and see that our signature is over the cork of each bottle. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 165 Broadway.

Consumption Can be Cured by Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.—It nourishes the body, which increases in vigor, and diminishes the cough. All physicians prescribe it. Try it, and be particular to obtain FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S, and no other. His stores are only at No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

For Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by G. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Parsons & Co.—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues, apply by mail or at No. 20 Wall-st.

Bronchitis and Coughs—Which so often terminate fatally in our northern latitudes, are easily arrested, in a majority of cases, if recourse is had to the WILD CHERRY preparation of Dr. WISTAR. Abundant evidence of this fact has been given.

Hearing for the Deaf.—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY. Dr. [illegible] hereby informs his patrons that he has removed from No. 25 Bond-st. to No. 75 East 13th-st., where he continues to fill Teeth with gold foil, sponge gold, and his chemical compound, which has an unrivaled [illegible]. All who need Artificial Teeth are requested, [illegible] to call and see those made by Dr. JOHNSON, who has acquired, by purchase, the right of Dr. Hickey's patent, which, together with his own improvements, will enable him to attain the highest perfection of the dental art. Four prominent advantages will be found amid these improvements, viz.: cleanliness, durability, perfect enunciation and the restoration of the original form of the face. All these must be regarded as points of the highest importance, particularly to public speakers. Please remember the address, as this notice will not be continued. We, the undersigned, cheerfully bear testimony to Dr. Johnson's method of treating sensitive teeth, and recommend his method of removing the sensitiveness of decayed teeth and filling them without pain, to all those who may need his services. Francis Hall, R. H. Winslow, J. F. D. Lanier, Francis B. Cutting, Hugh Maxwell, Henry Grinnell, Ernest Fiedler, John Gray, M. D.

Electro-Chemical Baths.—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 190 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to these causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring [illegible], is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such, that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendant for ladies. Theory explained to students.

Mercantile Library Association.—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will deliver a Lecture on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at the Metropolitan Theatre, for the benefit of the charitable funds of the "St. George's Society" and the "Norfolk Orphans." Subject—*Charity and Humor.* To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; may be had at the Library, Astor-place; at the down-town office, No. 1 Nassau-st.; Albion Office, No. 10 Park-place; R. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer, No. 229 Broadway; VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 45 Wall-st.; WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; DANSKIN'S Agency at JOLLIE'S St. Nicholas Hotel stores; GEO. P. EDGAR, No. 145 Water-st.
R. H. TIMPSON,
JOHN CRERAR,
W. H. WICKHAM,
Lecture Committee.

South Brooklyn Lectures.—A Course of Four Lectures on *Egypt, Goshen and the Desert of Sinai, Palestine and Jerusalem,* will be delivered at the Chapel of the Strong-place Baptist Church, cor. of Degraw-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and 22, and MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 26 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. W. SAMSON, of Washington, D. C., being the results of his personal visits to those places. Each Lecture will be illustrated by Maps, Dresses, Specimens, &c. Tickets to the Course, 75 cents; Single Admission, 25 cents. Children, half-price.

Lectures at Hope Chapel.—The Third of the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN C. LORD, of Buffalo. Subject—*The Rise and Downfall of Mahommedanism prophetically considered, and the connection of the subject with the War in Europe.* Tickets for the six remaining lectures, $1, single admission, 25 cents, may be obtained of CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

Hill's Hair Dye—25 cents a box, black or brown, best in use; also, his Infallible Ongent, for the restoration, growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway; also, at No. 45 Nassau-st., and No. 1 Barclay-st., N. Y.; Nos. 175 and 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & WELLMAN, cor. State and Pearl sts., Albany; E. B. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. B. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

Amity Guard COMPANY ORDER.—The members and friends of the Amity Guard are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, No. 318 Wooster-st., THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late guest, Ashbald D. Crane. By order. JOHN RILEY, Captain. Jona Y. Gilbert, Secretary.

Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 105 Broadway.

Citizens of Williamsburg.—WM. M. THACKERAY, Esq., will deliver his Fourth Lecture in the South 5th-st. Congregational Church, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Subject—*George IV.* Doors open at 7 o'clock, and Lecture commences at 8.

The Minnesota Settlement Association hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 185 Bowery. Each member will select his own farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it at $1 25 per acre. See constitution and by-laws. W. WILDE, Secretary.

Extra Large Size Daguerreotypes in Colors—FOR ONLY FIFTY CENTS, including a beautiful case, equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere, at WELLING'S, corner of Bleecker and Carmine-sts.

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, per United States steamer PACIFIC, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATE REVOLUTION IN POLAND, NOV. 29, 1830, will take place on the 29th inst. at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on which occasion Hon. JAMES HARPER will kindly preside, and many of the most distinguished gentlemen are expected to address the meeting—among whom are the following: JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, GEO. SANDERS, Esq., CHARLES DANA, Esq., Prof. FORESTI, JOHN MAC MULLEN, Esq., and others. All who sympathize with the holy cause of Poland are respectfully invited to attend. N. B.—The front seats are reserved for ladies. All invited societies will meet at Lafayette Hall, Broadway.
COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.
JULIAN ALLEN, L. SZPACZEK,
[illegible] PLEWCZYNSKI, J. WISNIOWSKI,
A. RASZEWSKI.

FARMS AND CHOICE MEATS—[illegible] Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, [illegible] T. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, [illegible].

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK BY ALICE GREY.
LILY HUSON;
OR,
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ORPHAN GIRL.
BY ALICE GREY.
Now ready.

We present the first of this series of excellent stories, to be the veritable history of the early life of ALICE GREY, whose charming Magazine Tales have so often added to the enjoyments of the domestic fireside, and alternately provoked the merry laugh, or brought the tear of sympathy to the eye.

Be this as it may, in this tale we have the authentic autobiography of a young lady, a resident of this State—so slightly concealed beneath the scene of fiction as to conceal the actual personages from the curiosity of the general public—not so sufficiently concealed as to hide them from those who are acquainted with the authoress, or are cognizant with the scenes amidst which she has been an actress. Lily Huson is a simple, interesting story of actual life, showing how much real romance exists amidst the common-place of every day affairs. It is a beautifully written book, and will doubtless be greatly sought after by those who admire books of tenderness and feeling, which appeal directly to the gentler emotions of the heart.

This book will be a most suitable present to the ladies—for whom it is more particularly written—at the same time it may be read with profit by persons of all ages and both sexes.

Bound in cloth, price $1.
H. LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-st., and all booksellers.

REYNOLDS' GREAT NOVEL ON THE WAR.
SECOND EDITION NOW READY OF
OMAR PASHA;
Or, The Vizier's Daughter.
By G. W. M. REYNOLDS.
Author of "Life in London," "Ellen Munroe," etc. Price 50 cents.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
It would have been well for his reputation had the author always written books so unexceptionable, and at the same time so interesting as the one under notice. This is a romance of the war between Russia and Turkey, and the hero is the veritable Omar whose generalship beat the Russians back from the Danube. In the course of the story, graphic descriptions are given of most of the brilliant actions of the war, down to the battle of Inkermann. Mr. Reynolds was formerly, we are told, an officer in the British army, and his knowledge of military science has enabled him to depict military scenes with rare spirit and fidelity.
Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.
BY T. S. ARTHUR.
One vol. 12mo. Price $1.
Will be published Dec. 5, and for sale by all booksellers in New-York.
It is sufficient to say that the idea contained in this work, has been
THE GRAND GUIDING STAR
in the life of the Author; and the thousands who have been so long looking for that important era in human existence will now have their desires gratified by obtaining
THE GOOD TIME COMING.
L. P. CROWN & CO., Publishers, No. 61 Cornhill, Boston.

WILL BE READY AT 1 O'CLOCK.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER.
The Publishers of "Harper's Magazine" take pleasure in announcing that they have purchased the advance sheets of "Little Dorrit," the new Serial Tale by CHARLES DICKENS. This story is to be issued in England in Monthly Parts, at Twenty-five Cents each. These parts will appear complete, with all the original Illustrations, in successive Numbers of "Harper's Magazine," at a cost to Subscribers of about TWO CENTS each! The first Part will appear in the Magazine for January.
This work of Mr. DICKENS will occupy only about one-tenth of each Number of the Magazine, and will in nowise interfere with the usual variety of its contents, which will comprise, as heretofore, a larger amount of Original Matter than is furnished by any other Magazine in the country.
THIS NUMBER FOR DECEMBER commences the Twelfth Volume.

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DISINTERESTED FRIENDSHIP.
A TRIP TO NEWFOUNDLAND. Illustrated by Thirteen Engravings.
THE KNOCKER.
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BELLOT.
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FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER. ILLUSTRATIONS.—Sortie du Bal and Child's Costume.—Suit of Furs.—Cardinal.—Talma.—Collar.—Muff.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at TWO DOLLARS each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Ten Volumes are now ready, bound.
The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

READY AT TEN O'CLOCK.
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
DECEMBER.
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5. Fine Arts.
6. Title and Table of Contents.
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HOMER & KETCHUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

LADIES' GIFT ENTERPRISE!—S. SMYTHE'S PRIZE LECTURES will positively take place, at Continental Hall, corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., THIS EVENING and TO-MORROW EVENING, Nov. 28 and 29, when every lady will get a prize, among which are gold and silver watches, gold bracelets, brooches, ear and finger rings, mahogany writing desks, work boxes, &c. &c. This is no humbug, as all the prizes named on the bill will be presented to the ladies attending the lectures. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture commence at 8. See bills.

BITES HIS HEAD OFF.—Some people fancy when they see the man in the Den of Lions at BARNUM'S MUSEUM, that the savage creatures will bite his head off, because he places his head in their mouths. There is no danger. The scene is thrilling, but safe.

MUSIC—FURNISHED FOR PRIVATE PARTIES AND BALLS.—The best musicians secured. New Music published and received daily at DRESSLER & CLAYTON'S Music store, No 333 Broadway, near [illegible].

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open EVERY EVENING during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

COAL.

COAL $5 25 PER TON.—People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 38 Broadway, are now selling their superior Red and White Ash Coal, Stove or Egg size, at the low price of $5 25. N. B.—For the accommodation of the public, we have established Agencies to receive orders for Coal in all parts of the City. Orders left at the Agencies will be promptly attended to. Flour at the lowest prices. No monopoly.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 130 West Broadway.

ASTOR-PLACE HOTEL.
This hotel, No. 732 Broadway, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., has undergone most thorough repairs and improvements, and the proprietors are now ready to negotiate with parties for the Winter. Most desirable suites of rooms, for families or single gentlemen, may be obtained by early application.
WM. J. FISH & SON, Proprietors.

TO PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS.—Gilt, veneered and enameled mouldings for sale at low prices by GEO. HOWARD & CO., No. 225 Fulton-st.

VESTRIS BLOOMS.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Blooms. Ladies, these cosmetics are not coarse plebeian compositions; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of various Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; they are nature's self. Your beauty will be heightened by using the perpetual youth-giving Blooms. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonde, No. 3. Sold only at No. 393 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of window shades, paper hangings, gilt cornices, shade linens, &c., I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line, as shades made to order, rooms papered, &c., will find it for their interest to give me a call. E. BALDWIN, No. 223 Bowery, corner 2d-st., opposite Bond.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THIRD NIGHT of the [illegible] in America of [illegible] of the Royal Academy of Paris, and [illegible] MLLE. [illegible], LINA WINDEL, ANTOINE, FRANCOIS and JEROME, PAUL BRILLANT and the BALLET TROUPE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1855.
The entertainments will commence with the laughable comic Pantomime, entitled
ROBERT AND BERTRAND.
Principal characters by the Ravel Family.
After which will be produced (for the 3d time here) a comic Pantomime Ballet, entitled
KATEY; or, THE VIVANDIERE.
Katey, the Vivandiere .... Mlle. Robert
(Her third appearance.)
Hans (her lover) .... Paul Brillant
Biberman .... Antoine Ravel
Robinael .... Jerome Ravel
Elise .... Mlle. Pauline [illegible]
(Her third appearance.)
Mme. Robinael .... Mlle. Windel
(Her third appearance.)
The other characters by the
RAVEL BALLET TROUPE.
The entertainments will conclude with the [illegible] grand, scenic, fairy Pantomime,
ASPHODEL; or, THE MAGIC PEN.
In which the whole Ravel Family and their great company of fifty performers will appear.
Tickets .... Fifty Cents.
Private Boxes .... Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats .... One Dollar.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 6¾; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENTS,
Of the most amusing and correct character on
THANKSGIVING DAY!
THURSDAY, Nov. 29, on which occasion will be given
PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR
In the Lecture Room, embracing the popular Operetta of
NO SONG NO SUPPER,
With all the original music. The laughable Farce of
A RACE FOR A DINNER.
First time this season of the elegant Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.
Followed by the diverting piece called
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
On which occasion Mr. HADAWAY will sing the melancholy history of
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.
And also the popular local Drama of
THE LIMEKILN MAN.
In the EVENING.
Mr. WHITE, the Lion King, will
ENTER THE DEN OF LIONS
On several occasions through the course of the day, so as to permit the entire multitude to witness the extraordinary spectacle.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents. Children under 10, 12½ cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TWENTY-FIFTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON,
AND LAST BUT ONE
of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera in 5 acts,
THE PROPHET.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855.
By Mad. DE LA GRANGE, Miss HENSLER,
Signori SALVIANI, MORRELLI,
AMODIO, ARNOLDI,
GASPARONI, And Ballet.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
EXTRA NIGHT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF MONS. MONPLAISIR.
Musical Director and Conductor ...... MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.
Reserved Seats may be obtained at the principal office, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 548 Broadway, and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
JNO. GREENWOOD, Jr., & HENRY D. BUTLER .... Proprietors.
JNO. GREENWOOD, Jr. .... Manager.
C. W. CLARKE .... Director of Amusements.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The subscribers having purchased this day of Mr. P. T. BARNUM his entire title to and interest in "BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM," beg to assure the public that a rapid succession of novelties will continue to be introduced at this establishment, and as no expense and no efforts will be spared to render it deserving of the popular approbation, they venture to hope that the flattering encouragement it has so long received, will be as abundantly extended to it under the new auspices.
JNO. GREENWOOD, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1855. HENRY D. BUTLER.

NEWARK THEATRE.—Managers, W. HENDERSON and BURKE.—Come One, Come All.—GRAND THANKSGIVING PERFORMANCE.—AFTERNOON, 2½; EVENING, 7½ o'clock.—THURSDAY, Nov. 29, will be presented the great Historical Drama of MOLL PITCHER, THE FORTUNE TELLER OF LYNN, in which Mr. HENDERSON and all the Company will appear. Afterwards, THE DUMB BELLE.
EVENING PERFORMANCE—GREAT TREAT.
PUTNAM, OR THE IRON SONS OF '76.
Putnam, (his original character) .... W. Henderson.
Dance .... Miss S. Bishop.
To conclude with the amusing Farce of
SLASHER AND CRASHER.
Slasher .... W. Burke.
Prices: Dress Circle, 37½ cents; lady and gentleman, 50 cents; Parquette, 25 cents.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY, for one night only, and a great treat. The two most popular Comedies on the same evening.
STILL WATER RUNS DEEP, AND
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
The only night they can be played together.
Mr. Burton in his capital character of John Mildmay; Mr. G. Jordan in two characters; Miss Emily Thorne as Gertrude; Mr. Dyott, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Raymond, &c.
This is the last night that "Still Water" can be played for some weeks.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 28, will be performed, the Play of
THE STRANGER.
Mrs. Haller .... Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne.
To conclude with the Farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE will appear every evening this week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Nov. 28, will be presented the comedy, in 5 acts, entitled
RULE A WIFE AND HAVE A WIFE.
Leon ...... Mr. Lester | Estifania ...... Mrs. Hoey.
After which the Musical Comedietta of
A LOAN OF A LOVER.
Peter Spyk ...... Mr. Peters. | Gertrude ...... Miss Hodson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—EXTRA NOTICE—MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT Will take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, on which occasion will be performed, Colman's splendid comedy, called the
JEALOUS WIFE.
Cast with the entire strength of the Company. Also, will be performed, a favorite Comedietta. Box-book now open.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The grand collection of LIVING WILD BEASTS, two African Lions and Lioness, Royal Bengal Tigers, Brazilian Tiger, Leopard, Grizzly Bear, Lama, Zebra, &c., seen at all hours. At 11½ A. M., at 2½ and 7 P. M., Mr. White ENTERS THE DEN OF LIONS. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, EVENING at 7½, THE LIMEKILN MAN. AFTERNOON, at 3, THE LIMEKILN MAN. Admittance 25 cts.; children under ten 12½ cts.

T[illegible] BALL [illegible] Committee pledge themselves to have the arrangements such as to render this Ball the most pleasant reunion of the season. Wallace's Quadrille-Band will be in attendance, and also W. Clelland, the Scottish Piper. Tickets [illegible].

T[illegible]—The [illegible] piece, written for BARNUM'S MUSEUM, with this title, will be repeated THIS AFTERNOON. It is by a gentleman of this City. Performances afternoon and evening always at BARNUM'S. The Wild Beasts, the Giraffe, the Happy Family, &c., to be seen—all for 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK the original, doleful, and heart-rending Tragedy of
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.
"In two acts, and three sad scenes." This mournful Tragedy is produced with new scenery, dresses, properties, &c.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY every night, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

EVERYTHING ON THIS BOARD FOR TWO SHILLINGS!—They charge only 2s. and let you witness all the curiosities for that sum, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM. The Lecture-Room Entertainments, either in the afternoon or evening, the performances in the Den of Lions, the collection of Wild Beasts, and all the other curiosities. Cheap enough.

GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Are nightly singing the new and beautiful Song, composed by JULIUS METZ, "Spare my heart from growing old." Price 25 cents. Mr. METZ has also given us "Golden Drop," Schottisch, 25 cents. "I cannot part with thee," (a beautiful song) 25 cents. The three will be mailed free for 75 cents. COOK & BROTHER, No. 343 Broadway.

DRAMATIC READINGS AND RECITATIONS.—J. E. BROWN, Professor of Elocution, will continue his popular Evenings with the Orators and Poets of England and America, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Third Reading, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28. Fourth, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock.

WHERE THE CROWD GOES.—Everybody goes to see the Lion King enter the Den of Lions at BARNUM'S MUSEUM. This sublime and curious spectacle is presented three times a day. The savage beasts obey his glance with fear and trembling. Only 2s. to see everything at BARNUM'S, including the afternoon and evening performances.

MR. GOUGH AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At the unanimous request of those who heard Mr. GOUGH on the stormy night, Oct. 23, Mr. GOUGH will speak again at the Academy, corner 14th-st. and Irving-place, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 4th of December. Mr. GOUGH'S eloquence is without a parallel. Tickets 25 cents.

THE NATIONAL GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY.—No. [illegible] Broadway, will commence on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, with the regular class exercises for both sexes, according to Father Jahn's and Prof. Dr. Ling's celebrated system.
H. GERHARD & CO.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Nov. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
[illegible] Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bonds ... $1,000 each.
Also, Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Sterling Bonds.
$50,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds $1,000 each.
$5,000 City of San Francisco 10 per cent. Bonds $1,000 each.
$21,000 One Certificate of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company.
Pew No. 24 in the middle aisle of St. Bartholomew's Church, situated on Lafayette-pl., corner of Great Jones-st.

48 shares Bank of the Commonwealth	$100 each
[illegible] shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.	$15 each
[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
[illegible] shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co.	$10 each
[illegible] shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
[illegible] shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
[illegible] shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company	$50 each
[illegible] shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company (hypothecated)	$100 each
200 shares South [illegible] Stage Company	$10 each
[illegible] shares American Express Company	$100 each
2,000 shares North Carolina Gold Company	$5 each
[illegible] shares American Coal Co. of Allegheny Co.	$25 each
2,125 shares Lake Superior Silver Company	$10 each

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 3d.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.—Office No. 19 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Of the most costly description of Parisian fancy goods, the stock of an importer; comprising dressing cases, mounted in silver, ormolu, jewel caskets, &c., to be sold without any reserve to close the concern. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, 27th and WEDNESDAY, 28th Nov., at 10½ o'clock each day, by order of the Assignees, without reserve, the stock of an importer, consisting of superb dressing cases for ladies and gentlemen, mounted in silver; work boxes, mounted in ormolu, fitted do.; superb jewel caskets in ormolu, lined with silk and velvet; real bronze figures and groups, elegant marble clocks, best class silver gilt eye-glasses, beautiful fans of every variety, richly decorated glove boxes, brooms, China and papier-mache inkstands, musical boxes, various sizes; school medals, silver and satin ornaments, opera glasses in jet, pearl and ormolu, purses, reticules, leather do. and bags; [illegible] rings of silver, spar, shell, &c.; silk guards, specks, silk bags, cigar stands, telescopes, silver and gilt thimbles, vases, violin strings, Uncle Tom vases, table bells, alarm clocks, accordeons, shaving brushes, ivory handle hair do., pearl and tortoise shell do., fancy buckles, classics, enamelled buttons, gilt brooches, gilt bracelets, jets, pearl buttons, boquet holders, very fine; beads, tortoise shell and other combs, compasses, cushions, very elegant; card receivers, dusters, envelope boxes, linen provers, letter stamps, match paper boxes, velvet and gilt do., nutmeg graters, steel pins, shawl do., odour boxes, paper cutters of pearl, ivory &c.; paper weights, cigar stands, and other costly goods. Also, superb satin clocks and candelabras, of real bronze figures and marble, costing $400, and other descriptions. The trade are particularly invited to examine the stock one day before the sale.

Terms—For all sums over $200 90 days' credit, for approved indorsed notes; under that amount cash, without discount.

N. B.—The above goods will be removed to our store as above in packages for the convenience of sale.

Also, silver porte monnaies, muff boxes, silver knives in cases, and card cases.

Also, two large and gilt frame French plate looking-glasses, made by the best City maker.

D. E. ROMAIN, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES AT PUBLIC AUCTION —THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY MORNING,) at the residence No. 20 Murray-st., at 10½ o'clock precisely.

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE IN THE PARLORS—Which are covered with heavy carpets of Turkish velvet, and not in the least soiled; also, rugs and mats; very excellent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with heavily carved case; fine rosewood suite covered in crimson and maroon brocatel; one elegant solid frame do., in green and gold French brocade satin; rosewood ladies' reception and easy chairs; and costly rosewood marble-top centre tables; solid rosewood etagere, with plate mirror linings; large pier glasses, and oval do.; blue and silver brocatel curtains; lace do., very heavy; also, cornices, slabs and brackets; several valuable landscape, fruit and marine views; porcelain paintings; elegant ornaments and fancy articles, such as Sevres vases, gothic inlaid clocks, &c.; invalid spring chairs, corner cupboards, corner stands, ottomans, gas chandeliers, &c.

DINING ROOM—One 14-feet walnut extension table, one 8-feet do., dining and tea tables, mahogany sofas, spring seat chairs, rockers, dining and easy chairs, sideboard, card and gothic tables, silver services, castors, baskets, forks and spoons, ivory knives, carvers, bells, salvers, decanters, colored Bohemian ware, elegant dining set, 180 pieces; two tea sets, 88 pieces; one do., 44 pieces; tumblers, goblets, wines, preserved, &c.

BEDROOMS—Elegant rosewood dressing bureaus, do. mahogany washstands, commodes, gilt mirrors, splendidly finished antique rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, fine curled hair mattresses, Brussels, tapestry carpets, ingrain do., Brussels and Venetian stair do., Marseilles counterpanes, fine lambs'-wool blankets, beautifully printed shades, muslin and lace curtains, &c., &c. Catalogues at the house or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 79 Beekman-st.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, Furs and Skins—manufactured from the best stock expressly for custom sale, being the best assortment ever offered at auction, all of which are warranted as to style, quality and manufacture. The assortment comprises royal ermine, Russian and Hudson Bay sable, mink, stone marten, fitch marten, squirrel, &c.; capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, tippets, &c., all of which are worthy the attention of the trade. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to examine the assortment before purchasing, as they will find it to their advantage. Every lot to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder. Sleigh Robes, consisting of wolverine, grizly, Hudson Bay and polar bear, prairie wolf, fox, coon, silver badger, &c. Also, seats, capes, foot muffs, gloves, &c.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, 10½ o'clock.—HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell as above, on the corner of Vestry and Canal streets, consisting of one rosewood piano-forte of superior tone and finish, two elaborately carved rosewood parlor suites, one covered in rich satin brocatel, the other in rich damask, large size rosewood marble-top etageres, mirror front and back, one superior mahogany book-case, rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, marble tops, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, also bedsteads, bedding, basement furniture, &c. Sale peremptory.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, to pay advances, and to be sold positively to the highest bidder for cash, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, library and secretaries, bookcases, wardrobes, hall stands, extension dining tables, &c., mattresses, palliasses, pillows, bolsters, China, glass and plated ware, vases, &c. Also, at 11 o'clock precisely, one splendid rosewood piano. Catalogues now ready. Boxing and shipping carefully attended to.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREATEST SALE EVER YET OFFERED TO ANY PUBLIC.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell, THIS DAY, at No. 16 Wall-st., the whole of the stock of a London Publisher, which consists of the finest assortment of first-class engravings. There will be found Herring, Landseer, Wilkie, Davie, Ryall, Haydon, Lawrence, and the most eminent artists in the world. Such a sale as never yet appeared in any auction room, and connoisseurs are requested to attend. Sale positive without reserve, 10½ o'clock this day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 16 Wall-st.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE—FIFTEENTH REGULAR TRADE SALE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 300 packages and lots hardware, cutlery, &c. Also, 60 doz. hand, panel and back saws, from 18 to 26 inches; 1 cask knives and forks, 2 cases fine tea trays, 2 casks assorted German goods, plated and Britannia ware, japanery, sleigh bells, padlocks, screw drivers, files, &c. Also, 100 German sample cards, cutlery, &c. Also, 10 cases pickaxes. For full particulars see catalogues now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SECOND GREAT SALE OF SUPERB LINE ENGRAVINGS.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st., a large collection of magnificent line engravings, (the originals of which are only in the hands of the first subscribers to the plates, many of which plates have been destroyed,) from original paintings by Landseer, Herring, Wilkie, Hogarth, Bateman, and others. These engravings are by far the finest ever offered at public sale, and will be sold without reserve.

TUNIS MOREELL, Auctioneer.

RARE CHANCE.—To purchase a valuable rosewood piano-forte, cost a year ago over $300, of a well-known maker, at 12 o'clock THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 88 Nassau-st. Dealers as well as private parties will examine this valuable instrument which will be sold to pay an advance; previous to which and after an extensive and valuable stock of cabinet furniture of all kinds, and very excellent, being advanced upon from private ware rooms; also, French plate pier mirrors, oil paintings, silver plated ware, French china and mattresses.

W. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF FURS.—H. G. EVANS will sell THIS DAY and FRIDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 68 William-st., corner of Cedar-st., the most valuable assortment of furs, manufactured expressly for City sales, consisting in part of mink, stone marten, ermine, French sable, squirrel, and a variety of other furs, viz: muffs, capes, victorines and cuffs; also a variety of sleigh robes.

W. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

H. G. EVANS WILL CONTINUE THE SALE of Furs at the store No. 68 William corner of Cedar-st., at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY, the 19th of Nov., every day during the week, until the whole of the magnificent stock is sold out, consisting of capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, boas, gentleman's fur gloves and collars, and a variety of sleigh robes.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st.

G. G. HORTON—Will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the salesroom—Rosewood and mahogany secretaries and bookcases, bookstands, mirrors, a large and splendid assortment of silver and glass ware. At 11 o'clock, two first-class road horses, wagons and harness.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

HORSES.—At Bazaar No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, a great variety of horses suitable for all purposes. Also, [illegible] wagons, harness, &c. &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 22 and 23 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF BUILDERS' IMPLEMENTS, &c. DANIEL T. MACFARLAN will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 262 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., the effects of C. O. Terrill, deceased, consisting of three good work horses and one carriage horse, three carts, one Palmer's Patent dumping truck, one gig, one light buggy wagon, (entirely new,) one set carriage harness, (new,) one gig harness, one set double harness, three sets cart harness, saddle and bridle, a large quantity of scaffold plank, poles, screens, wheel-barrows, scaffold horses, ladders and lot of timber. Terms cash.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 440 GREENWICH-STREET, AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close a trust, the following real estate, viz.: On Greenwich-st. the valuable lot, with the substantial three-story house thereon, known as No. 440 Greenwich-st., west side, and the second house north of Vestry-st.; the lot is 20 feet 10 inches wide by 78 feet in depth. Title perfect. For terms and further particulars, apply to the office of the Auctioneer, 7 Broad-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLYN & NICHOLS.—At their salesroom, No. 73 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 28—Household furniture, parlor suites, reception and easy chairs, marble-top etageres, corner do., bookstands, oak sideboards, rosewood wardrobe, bookcases, secretaries, &c., marble-top bureau, washstand, French bedsteads, hair mattress, paillasses, silver-plated ware, pier mirrors, oil-paintings, &c., &c.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.
One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo, pp. 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title age.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack; i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use inv[a]luable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the United States, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. E. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 329 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 330 Broadway, where he cures all these diseases from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Dee-Bock, Courier, Dispatch.*

CORNS—CORNS—Cured permanently—soft and hard, by a new discovery of Dr. SYLVESTER'S, without cutting, or caustic, or pain; 25 cents and a stamp, sent by mail, will procure all necessary instructions and the article of cure sent free, by mail. Address Dr. F. SYLVESTER, box No. 2,232, Post-Office, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 113 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York; CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, Indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 80 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.
"May good digestion wait on appetite,
And health on both."
The grand secret in the preservation of health is to prevent constipation, strive to secure a regular and vigorous action of the digestive functions, and when symptoms of Costiveness present themselves they can be immediately relieved by taking HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR, which in the most obstinate cases will be found a speedy and permanent remedy. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 18 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 25 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 12 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

BOUCHUT ON THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN, translated by BIRD.—Eminent physicians pronounce this to be the best work on the subject extant. The only copies in America, for sale by
KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 88 John-st.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depot, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.000 WANTED.—An active business man with the above amount of capital, to take the place as financial manager, of a retiring partner, in an extensive and profitable manufacturing business. A liberal salary will be allowed for personal attention in addition to a quarter of the profits, which the investment of the above capital will secure. Address T. B. & CO., *Tribune Office.*

$5.000 TO $10.000.—LAFARGE HOTEL.—A partner wanted with this amount to join the advertiser in the above first-class hotel, which will open on the 1st of January next. To a gentleman of means and respectability this is an opportunity for a safe investment which seldom offers. Call or address A. PORTER, No. 157 Bleecker-st.

$10.000.—A PARTNER WANTED—With this amount of capital. This is an extremely rare chance for a fortune, as the business is already established, and will pay from three to five hundred per cent. Address G. A., Union-square Post-Office.

A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—With from $5,000 to $10,000, in a manufacturing business already established. For further particulars, address FACTORY, *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential.

TO CIGAR DEALERS AND OTHERS.—The stock and fixtures of a very desirable segar store for sale cheap. Apply at No. 411 Hudson-st. Store to let.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depôt, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee.
WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 28, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December.

Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855.
HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.
We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures. Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities.
JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 18th-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.—The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 9 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:30 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 8:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also, connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 5 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M. (from foot of Chambers-st.) *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4:30 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7:15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 A. M. For Easton, at 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7.30 and 10.45 A. M., 3.15 and 4.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13, Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will succeed and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.

INLAND ROUTE—TO CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, NEW-ORLEANS, &c., FROM NORFOLK. Time to Norfolk in 34 hours. Through tickets to Weldon, N. C. Passengers going South from New-York, by taking the large and commodious side-wheel steamships JAMESTOWN or ROANOKE on Wednesday or Saturday Afternoons from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., arrive in Norfolk next afternoon, where they will find a continuous line of railroads extending through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., &c., affording a speedy, safe, and comfortable communication as far South as Mobile by the Great Southern Mail Line. Passage and fare, state-room included, to Norfolk, $8. Steerage, $4. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Nov. 28, leaving Pier No. 13, N. R., at 3 o'clock. Freight taken for the above places and the interior of North Carolina. No freight taken for Richmond, but passengers will be forwarded there by railroad from City Point, as heretofore. Freight for Norfolk and Richmond can be shipped by the JAMESTOWN every Saturday. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE.—The fine new, and fast steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, is now receiving freight and will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & PATRICK, Agents, No. 61 Wall-st. Freight taken to New-Orleans.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will begin to receive freight on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 31 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, c an with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 82 Water-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD MERRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of W. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1855.
JOHN McLAREN, Administrator,
with will annexed.
s26-lawfmW*

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 90 and 95 per cent. Alcohol. No. 20 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. 23	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head. Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Nov. 21
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ...... Wednesday, Dec. 5
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Dec. 19
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston .... Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new.	*Emerald Isle*, new.	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new.	*Cambria*, new.	*Shamrock*, new.
Driver, new.	*Dreadnought*, new.	*Queen of Clippers*,
Northampton, new.	*Constantine*, new.	*City of Brooklyn*,
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*R. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Ruby*,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new.	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

NEW-YORK TO BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$120
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent,
No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company's splendid and powerful new steamer, EDINBURGH, is appointed to sail from New-York for Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, the 26th January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely.
Rates of passage in future advertisement.
Apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 33 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD.—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE.—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, *via* PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain WM. S. HERNDON, U. S. N. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO., always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. Twenty-five pounds of Baggage free. The splendid steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burthen,) Captain MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

FOR NEW GRANADA AND NICARAGUA.—The New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their first steamship OSPREY, on the 15th of Dec., at 3 o'clock P. M., for San Juan del Norte, Carthagena and St. Martha. On her return will call at Aspinwall and Kingston, Jamaica.

The OSPREY is a first class steamer of 800 tons burden, in perfect order and condition, and insures at the lowest rates. Has capacity for 300 passengers and 400 tons of freight.

Freight will be taken to San Juan at 35 cents per foot, for Carthagena and St. Martha at 45 cents per foot.

Passage to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, first cabin $70, second cabin $50. To Carthagena and St. Martha, New Granada, first cabin $60, second cabin $40. No berths secured until paid for.

For passage, apply to WM. E. BOLLO & CO., No. 38 William-st., New-York. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 26½ Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—According to law, to all persons having claims against WALTER DONGAN, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the residence of PETER D. LAFORGE, in the town of Castleton, Richmond County, on or before the 26th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1855.
PETER D. LAFORGE, } Executors.
RICHARD DONGAN, }
o16-lawtmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN LARAGH, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1855.
jy11-lawtmW* MARIA BROOKS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ALLEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office, No. 157 Greenwich-st., third floor, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated Aug. 27, 1855.
FREDERICK W. ALLEN,
Administrator.
au29-lawtmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA McCULLUM, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 141 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855.
je13-lawtmW* JOSEPH B. MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID HART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 156 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1855.
je6-lawtmW* ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extension of a public square, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth sts., and the Fifth and Eighth avs., in the City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 110 Broadway, (Room No. 16), in this City, on or before the 8th day of November, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons, or the party or parties so aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 21st day of November, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 15th day of December, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by such assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and contained as follows, that is to say: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Broadway, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

M. ULSHOEFFER,	Commissioners.
WILLIAM KENT,	
E. BRADISH,	
WARREN BRADY,	
JEREMIAH TOWLE,	

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1855.

THE SUPREME COURT, &c.—GEORGE G. STOUT and ADELAIDE STOUT, his wife, agt. WILLIAM W. MURRAY and Caroline M. MURRAY, his wife, Harvey P. Williamson and Eliza Jane Williamson, his wife, John G. Stout, Rebecca G. Stout, Ten Broeck Stout, James C. Stout, Julia G. Stout and Edward G. Stout.—In pursuance and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above cause, on the 26th day of October, 1855, notice is hereby given to all persons having any general lien or incumbrance by judgment or decree, or otherwise, on the undivided share or interest of any of the owners in the premises hereinafter described, to produce to me, the undersigned, the referee appointed for that purpose in this cause, on or before the 15th day of December next, at my office, No. 30 William-st., in the City of New-York, proof of their respective liens and incumbrances, together with satisfactory evidence of the amount due thereon, and to specify the nature of such incumbrances and the dates thereof respectively. The said premises are described in the complaint as follows: All that certain lot of ground in the Eighth Ward of the City of New-York, with the dwelling-house and buildings thereon erected, known as number ninety-five Grand-st., and bounded and containing as follows: Beginning on the southerly line of Grand-st. at the intersection therewith of the centre line of the party wall between the said dwelling-house and that which adjoins the same on the west, being a point distant about sixty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Grand and Greene sts.; running thence southerly and parallel with Greene-st., through said party wall, and along land now or late of Edwin F. Christy or John G. Wendel, formerly of Robert Murden, sixty-nine feet or thereabout, to the southwesterly corner of that land, thence westerly, parallel with Grand-st., along said land and land now or late of the estate of John Kelly, deceased, and land now or late of the estate of William Bennett, deceased, sixty feet, more or less, to Greene-st., thence southerly along Greene-st., three feet, to the premises known as number thirty-four Greene-st., belonging to the heirs of John S. Walker, deceased, thence easterly along the same, parallel with Grand-st., eighty feet, more or less, to the southwesterly corner of the premises known as number ninety-seven Grand-st., now or late of Eliza Thomas, thence northerly along them and through the centre of the party wall dividing the dwelling-house thereon from the dwelling-house on the lot first above-mentioned, and parallel with Greene-st., about seventy-two feet in all to Grand-st., and thence westerly along the southerly side of Grand-st., twenty feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York, Oct. 27, 1855.
o31-lawtmW* F. N. BANGS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—To ELLEN WRIGHT, HENRY WRIGHT, MARY ANN WRIGHT, CHARLES WRIGHT; William Bagle, Executor of the last will and testament of William Wright, deceased; Samuel Haycock and John Wright, Executors of the last will and testament of James Hay, deceased; David Johnson and Matilda his wife, Stephen E. Halsey, Jeremiah H. Halsey, James Kerrigan, Stephen H. Condict, John A. Horton, David Jennings, Gustavus Lerner, Archibald A. Dunlap, Adam Pearson, Matthew Jordan, Michael Screens, John Lee, Andrew Colter, Frederick Alton, Louis Darivaux: You are required to answer the complaint of WILLIAM SMITH, plaintiff, against the above named defendants, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to do so, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New-York Sept. 24, 1855.
TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 149 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, Oct. 22, 1855.
TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND,
o24-lawtmW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York, ss.—WILLIAM O. NASH, THOMAS W. FRENCH and JOSEPH B. FRENCH against HENRY HOLT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant HENRY HOLT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-two cents, with interest on $176 75 from the 23d day of February, 1855; on $175 from Feb. 26, 1855, and on $780 47 from Oct. 18, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1855. SHEPARD & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o24-lawtmW*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THE AMERICAN MINERAL COMPANY, against KINSLEY SHERMAN.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 1 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents, ($1,038 24) with interest from the first day of Sept., 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 10, 1855. BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 9th day of Nov., 1855. BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD,
n14-lawtmW* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JACOB MILLER against DANIEL WILLIAMS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1855, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty dollars with interest from the 17th day of July, 1855, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1855.
SMITH & MOODY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o10-lawtmW*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GODFREY PATTISON, FREDERICK H. PATTISON, JAMES PATTISON and THOMAS F. SMITH, against JAMES MITCHELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To JAMES MITCHELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 24 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars with interest from the 2d day of October, 1855, besides the costs of this action.
DAVID THURSTON,
n21-lawtmW* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. BISHOP, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of residence, corner of North 7th and 4th sts., in the city of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 7th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 29, 1855. FRANCIS STEINMAN, Administrator.
a[illegible]-lawtmW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS V. S. KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of R. C. EMBREE, No. 51 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 26, 1855.
jy26-lawtmW* SALLY L. KANE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. SWEENY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of P. CASSIDY, Nos. 105 and 107 Plymouth-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 5, 1855.
o8-lawtmW* PHILIP McENTEE, } Executors.
PATRICK CASSIDY, }

THE EXCITEMENT IN PLATTE COUNTY.

The Meeting of the Friends of Order in Weston—Attempt to Break up the Assembly by the Border Ruffians.

From the Missouri Democrat, Nov. 22.

Additional advices reached us yesterday evening as to the condition of affairs in Platte County. The excitement, at the date of our information, continued. The friends of law and order were determined to uphold the right and resist aggression. When the call of the friends of order for a meeting at Weston was made, Gen. STRINGFELLOW immediately started for Platte City to drum up his partisans. When the meeting organized, STRINGFELLOW and his band collected around the stand and attempted to break up the assembly. They were, however, overawed by the firmness and nerve of Colonel T. BURNES, of Parkville. Pistols were cocked and knives drawn, as amid the loudest uproar BURNES stepped upon the stand and hurled defiance at the mob. Motions to adjourn were made by STRINGFELLOW's men, but Weston was firm.

The Chairman then put the law and order resolutions introduced by Mr. BURNES, which were carried by a large vote, when the meeting adjourned. During its progress, a letter and a telegraphic dispatch were received from Mr. PARK, read and much applauded. After the Chairman and masses had left, STRINGFELLOW organized another meeting, when Judge ADKINS was called to the stand. He said there was no cause for this excitement, as they would stand by the laws. At the same time STRINGFELLOW and his men declared on the street that the threats of the mob would be carried out. Col. L. BURNES offered a resolution to appoint twenty men to investigate and report whether Mr. PARK had committed any offence, and pledging all parties to abide by their decision. This proposition was rejected by the "midnight party." Gentlemen who were present say they never saw excitement like that on this meeting.

Another View of the Meeting.

A correspondent (WM. C. BRENT) writing to the *St. Louis Republican* on the 21st inst., contradicts the above statement. He says: "I was present at the meeting of the citizens that was held at the Court-house in the city of Weston on last Monday week, the 12th inst., the meeting to which, I presume, the *Democrat* alludes, and I neither heard 'pistols cocked' nor saw 'knives drawn,' though generally keeping a sharp lookout for such dangerous weapons. Your neighbor has certainly been grossly imposed on and misinformed. I will not believe that he willfully misrepresents. I saw no weapons in the room—none, certainly, were shown. BURNES' resolution, put into plain English, simply declared that Weston wouldn't go down and take Parkville. Speeches were made by various gentlemen whose names have been given in accounts already published. Much confusion and excitement reigned throughout the house, one side calling loudly for one speaker, and the other side at the same time calling equally loud for another. When the meeting was declared by the Chairman adjourned the music again struck up.

With the objects and purposes of that meeting, on the one side or the other, I have nothing whatever to do, but I do know that neither "pistols were cocked or knives drawn," (to use the language of the *Democrat*,) "as amid the loudest uproar Colonel BURNES stepped upon the stand and hurled defiance at the mob."

Threats against Park—The Regulators from Platte City—Panic Among Peaceable Citizens—Night Police Organized.

The following narrative is from the *Weston Reporter*, of the 16th:

GEORGE S. PARK made his appearance at Parkville a few days since. The news of his arrival soon spread through the county, the old excitement soon revived, and the usual quiet city of Parkville was in great commotion. Very soon after PARK arrived, a man rode up to his house, about 1 o'clock at night, and informed him that he was his friend, and that he desired to inform him that there had been a secret meeting at Platte City, wherein it was resolved to execute the promise made in the resolutions passed at the time of the destruction of his press. This man made the disclosure under a promise from Mr. PARK, that he would not reveal his name, for in the event it was found out on *him*, that *he* would be in a worse situation than PARK. Mr. PARK became alarmed and ordered his buggy, to leave, but upon consultation with his friends, it was decided that he should remain under the protection of the people of Parkville.

The next day, we believe, the Committee appointed by the Platte City Meeting came to Parkville and demanded Mr. PARK. This demand was refused, and they returned. The next day the same individuals came back with their number somewhat increased, and demanded an interview with Mr. PARK, which was granted. This interview appears to have been satisfactory to the Committee, while in Parkville, but it soon leaked out, that on their return home, they expressed themselves as not being satisfied. A great many intemperate remarks were made by the enemies of Mr. PARK in attendance on that occasion, whether by the Committee or their attendants we know not; such as if some concessions were not made, the town should be *reduced to ashes, or ruins, and the streets made to run with blood*, &c. One man, we learn went so far as to say, when shaking hands with a citizen of the place, and bidding him goodbye, that he would not return *until he came to attend his funeral.*

The threat contained in the resolutions adopted at the meeting that destroyed the press, the return of Mr. PARK, the information conveyed to him by a friend at night, the two visits of the Committee from Platte City, their reported expression on their last return home, together with the intemperate remarks of some present on the day of the Committee's visit, together with the thousand-and-one flying reports all through the country, made up a case which, in the minds of the people of Parkville, justify them in enrolling a night police, for the protection of the lives and property of themselves and friends. The feeling is described as awful in the extreme. The ladies of the place became alarmed at the prospect of bloodshed—some fainted, others cried, and a general panic pervaded the entire population. The citizens passed resolutions, we understand, of a decided character, (we have not seen them, however,) and night after night patrolled the streets.

LOUISIANA—REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Returns published in the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, from thirty-five parishes in Louisiana, give a majority of 3,800 in favor of removal. Thirteen parishes are to be heard from, of which we look for majorities in only four. The west and northwest have voted *en masse* against removal, and the question is believed to be decided in the *negative* by a strong vote.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Nov. 27—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and held above the views of buyers at $8 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1800 lbs. Yellow sold at unaltered rates.

CANDLES—The demand is brisk, and prices are buoyant. Stock reduced.

COFFEE—Is in improved request at full rates. The sales since our last include 4,800 pockets Java (by auction) at 13½c.@14¼c.; 2,500 do., privately, (which had been offered at auction, but not sold,) on private terms; 3,795 bags Rio (the *Criterion's* cargo,) to arrive, on terms not disclosed; 880 Rio, here, at 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is essentially unchanged.

COTTON—Seems in better request at our quotations, with a very limited amount offering.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida	Mobile	N.O.&Texas
Middling	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
Middling Fair	10¼	10¼	10½	11
Fair	10½	10¾	11	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still more depressed, and are a shade cheaper. Holders are free sellers, while the regular home inquiry is moderate; that for export, limited; and to fill contracts, and for future delivery, less active. The sales, since our last, comprise about 15,800 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 25 @$9 31¼
Straight State	9 31¼@ 9 37½
Favorite and Extra State	9 37½@ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to good Indiana and Mich.	9 37½@ 9 50
Fancy Michigan	9 50 @ 9 62½
Common to Good Ohio	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 56¼@ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 56¼@ 9 81¼
Extra Genesee	9 87½@11 25

Canadian is in fair request, but at easier rates, with sales of 1,700 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $9 37½@$10 62½ ℔ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for, but is likewise less valuable; the sales since our last amounted to about 2,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 62½@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 37½ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is not very freely offered, though being in fair request at $3 75@$3 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is more sought after by home buyers, but is in less demand for shipment. The supply is still limited and prices are essentially unaltered. The sales since our last reach about 25,000 bushels, including Canadian White, at $2 25@$2 30; Western do. at $2 30; and Western Red at $2 04@$2 15 ℔ bushel. Rye is brisker and dearer, the day's sales comprising 18,000 bushels at from $1 30@1 35 ℔ bushel—closing firmly and buoyantly at the latter rate, with but little offering. Barley has not varied. Oats are dull and heavy, with free sellers and cautious buyers at prices something below yesterday's reduced rates. Corn is more active, and is tolerably firm—the sales since our last embracing 32,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed at $1 03@$1 04, in store, and $1 05@$1 06, delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River bought at 75c.@80c., for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is moderate at steady prices, with no eagerness among factors to realize.

HOPS—New are in better request, but are freely offered at 8c.@13c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb. Old remain as last noticed.

IRON—Scotch Pig is still dull and heavy at $31@$32, according to quantity, ℔ ton. Other kinds are as previously reported.

LATHS—Have not varied.

LEAD—Continues rather scarce and quiet, but very firm.

LEATHER—No change of any importance has occurred in this line since our last.

LIME—Rockland is inactive at former quotations.

MOLASSES—The market is still almost bare, and is devoid of animation. Prices are somewhat nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in good demand, and is now worth 45½c.@46½c. ℔ gallon. There is more activity in Common Rosin, at from $1 60@$1 70, in yard and delivered, ℔ 310 lbs.

OILS—Nothing additional has transpired in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is dull and languid at 88c.@90c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is scarce and wanted at full prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and lower,—with sales reported since our last of about 1,600 bbls., at from $21 50@$22 50 for Mess, the former rate for 500 bbls., deliverable by Dec. 1, and $20 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are are unchanged. Cut Meats continue scarce and firm. Lard is salable and firm, 1,600 bbls. and tcs. having been taken, mostly at 12c.@12¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 300 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$13 50 for do. Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at from $21@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are quiet, but steady, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 27c.@32c. for prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is selling to a fair extent at 10c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—The sales since our last include 300 tierces, at from $4 50@$5 12½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Is held above the views of buyers, and is quiet, though being sought after by speculators. The action of the British government in prohibiting the export of the article from British ports, has had a very decided influence on its value here. Some owners now ask as much as 20c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Remain about the same.

SPICES—Are in moderate request at about former prices.

SUGARS—The demand is fair but the supply is inadequate, and the sales are restricted. The transactions since our last embrace about 270 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans at 6⅛c.@9c., and nearly 2,600 boxes Havana, part on board, at 5¾c.@6⅛c., and part, free, on private terms.

TALLOW—The sales since our last reach 22,000 lbs. prime, at unchanged figures.

TOBACCO—Is quiet. Prices are unchanged. The sales, since Friday, include: 48 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 7½c.@12½c.; 79 bales Havana, at 22c.@28c.; 110 cases Seed Leaf, at 6¾c.@10¼c.; and 7 do. Florida, at 15c.@22½c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected, at 41c.@41½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy, with but moderate engagements, including Breadstuffs for Liverpool, at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. for Flour, and 6¾d.@7¼d. for Grain. Cotton was at ¼d. ℔ lb. For other ports, the shipments were rather limited, and rates were equally depressed.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Potatoes have gone up about 12½c. ℔ bbl. on the different varieties, owing to the cold weather, which checks supplies, and involves more care in storage. The supply in the country appears to be unlimited. The rot appears to have prevailed about as extensively as last year, but the yield ℔ acre very much greater.

Apples are a trifle higher at wholesale. The retail price has advanced somewhat. Butter is quite firm, without material change in quotations. Several boat loads are detained on the canals, which will probably require to be transferred to the railroad. Some heavy exports have been made to the Crimea. Eggs are also advanced, as will be seen by the quotations below. None fresh can be obtained at less than 25c. ℔ dozen, at wholesale.

Poultry is scarcely as high as last week, the supply being quite liberal. Game of all kinds is scarce and high.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel	45 @ 55
Potatoes Carters, ℔ bbl	$1 62 @$1 75
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 62 @ 1 87
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	1 25 @ 1 50
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, shipping, ℔ bbl.	1 37 @ 1 50
Potatoes—Common, green, ℔ bbl.	1 12 @ 1 25
Potatoes—Western Red, ℔ bbl.	1 12 @ 1 37
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ℔ bbl.	1 75 @ 2 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, ℔ bbl.	1 62 @ 1 75
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ℔ bbl.	2 00 @ 2 25
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	1 50 @ 1 62
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	1 50 @1 87
Cabbages—℔ 100	1 00 @ 3 00
Cauliflowers—℔ dozen	1 25 @ 2 00
Celery—℔ dozen	62 @ 0 87
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl.	75 @ 1 00
Pumpkins—N. J., ℔ 100, variable	3 00 @ 6 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	4 00 @ 6 00
Beets—℔ bbl	1 12 @ 1 50
Carrots—℔ bbl	75 @ 1 00
Turnips—White, ℔ bbl	37 @ 62
Turnips—Russia, ℔ bbl	75 @ 87
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl	3 00 @ 4 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl	2 00 @ 2 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1 75 @ 2 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ℔ lb.	1 75 @ 2 00
Apples—Baldwins, ℔ bbl	2 00 @ 2 25
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Apples—Twenty-ounce, ℔ bbl	2 25 @ 2 50
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ℔ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Apples—Pound Sweets, ℔ bbl	2 00 @ 2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ℔ bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ℔ bbl.	1 50 @ 1 75
Cranberries, ℔ bbl	11 00 @13 00
Butter, Orange Co., ℔ lb., in pails	28 @ 31
State, ℔ lb	28 @ 26
Ohio, ℔ lb	19 @ 22
Lard, in bbls	11½@ 12½
Cheese—State, ℔ lb	10 @ 11½
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz	25 @ 26
Western	21 @ 22
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	50 @ 1 25
Fowls, ℔ pair	75 @ 1 00
Bucks County, ℔ lb	12½@ 12½
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ pair	75 @ 1 75
Widgeon, ℔ pair	62 @ 1 00
Teal ℔ pair	37 @ 50
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	62 @ 75
Turkeys, each	75 @ 2 50
Turkeys, ℔ lb	13 @ 16
Geese, each	1 00 @ 1 75
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	62 @ 75
Woodcock, ℔ doz	4 00 @ 5 00
Quail, ℔ doz	1 37 @ 2 25
Partridge, ℔ pair	88 @ 1 00
Venison, (saddles) ℔ lb	13 @ 15
Rabbits, young, each	15 @ 20
Pigeons, tame, ℔ doz	1 50 @ 2 25
Wild, ℔ doz	1 50 @ 2 25
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50 @ 2 50
Large, ℔ lb	8½@ 9

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Pacific.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last Report was of the 19th inst., per *Asia*, via Boston. We are since in receipt of the *Canada's* advices, with Liverpool dates to 9th inst. With the prospect of an earlier closing of our State Canal navigation than the time specified by the Commissioners, (Dec. 5,) and under the effect of the foreign advices, and of a good demand both for the home and Eastern trade, as well as for the filling of contracts, our market was very firm and daily improving for a few days subsequent to my last report—an advance of fully 50c. ℔ bbl. in the common and medium grades having been realized; but with the return of more genial weather, a rather stringent money market, and a falling off in the demand, 12½c. of the improvement has been lost.

For export, moderate purchases have been made, and for future delivery the business has not been large, owing to the enhanced views of sellers. For December and January delivery, $9 50 has been paid for Superfine State.

Clearances from New-York, from Nov. 19 to Nov. 26, both inclusive: To London, 7,494 bbls.; Liverpool, 4,169 bbls.; Cork, &c., 15,070 bbls.; Havre, 36,784 bbls.; British Provinces, 4,319 bbls.; West Indies, 1,764 bbls.; South American, 450 bbls.; Western Coast Africa, 85 bbls.; Aspinwall, 60 bbls.

WHEAT—A good inquiry can be reported during the week for export and milling purposes. Of desirable shipping parcels, the supply has been quite moderate, and much firmness has been manifested. In Red descriptions an advance of 5c.@8c. has been realized, and in White 3c.@8c. At the close, there is but little animation in the market. Ohio, Michigan and Illinois White, $2 15@$2 25 ℔ 60 lbs.; Missouri White, $2 25@$2 30; Western Red, $2 08@$2 15; Genesee White, $2 24@$2 30; Southern White, $2 20@$2 37; Southern Red, $2 10@$2 20; Canadian White, $2 20@$2 30.

Clearances from New-York, from Nov. 19 to Nov 26, both inclusive: To London, 6,544 bush.; Liverpool, 74,054 bush.; Cork, &c., 112,788 bush.; Falmouth, 25,969 bush.; Havre, 90,152 bush.; Marseilles, 10,266 bush.

INDIAN CORN.—With an active demand for shipment to Great Britain and the Eastern States, prices of Western Mixed improved a few days since 7c.@8c. ℔ bu., but with less inquiry 2 cts. of the improvement has been lost. Western Mixed, $1 05@$1 05½ ℔ 56 lbs.; Southern White, old, $1 08@$1 10.

Clearances from New-York, from November 19th to November 26th, both inclusive: To Liverpool, 42,809 bus.; British Provinces, 3,795 bus.; West Indies, 368 bus.

RYE—Has been in much request for the Continent, and with a moderate supply prices have improved 10c.@11c. ℔ 56 lbs.; can be quoted $1 35@$1 38.

Clearances from New-York, from November 19th to November 26th, both inclusive: To Ostend, 6,492 bus.

FREIGHTS.—To London, Flour 4s. ℔ bbl.; Grain 12d. ℔ bu.; Liverpool, 2s. 9d.@3s. 10½d.; 8d.@8½d.; Glasgow, 4s.; 11d. Havre, 92c.@$1; 23c.@25c. Antwerp, 5s.; 15d.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Lewis Baker for the Homicide of William Poole.

MR. HALL'S ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Evidence of Cyrenus Harris and John Dean.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1855.

PRELIMINARIES ABOUT PAPERS, &c.

The Court opened this morning at 10 o'clock, as heretofore. The crowd of spectators was larger than on the previous day, and their interest obviously heightened by the increased importance of the proceedings. Baker, the prisoner, appeared to be an object of general curiosity and friendly attention. Troops of anxious admirers crowded around him during the recess, in order to obtain a chance of shaking hands with, and encouraging him. The persons who have been indicted with him as conspiring abettors sat by his side during the day. Capt. Rynders—the inevitable, the indomitable, the indefatigable Rynders—occupied a seat with the prisoner's counsel, and watched the proceedings with lively attention. When the Court adjourned the lobby was rendered impassable by the excited mass of people who were in waiting to get a look at Baker as he was being conveyed back to prison. The audience was strikingly indiscriminate in point of character, but, withal, the utmost decorum and good order were preserved from the opening of the Court till its close. After the Judge had taken his seat, the names of the Jurors who had been sworn in on the previous day were called over, and the jurors took their places.

Mr. Brady rose and said he believed they were ready to proceed, but there was one little difficulty which the counsel suffered from, and which ought, he thought, to be stated. He understood that the Reformers, with their usual care of the City finances, and their usual interest in the general welfare, thought it unnecessary to supply this Court with paper. [Laughter.]

The Judge said he would be very happy to share with the counsel the small portion which had been allowed to himself.

Mr. Brady wished to say that he did not speak so much for himself as for the Reporters, whose labors saved them all, Court and Counsel alike, a vast deal of trouble. For himself, he was obliged to confess that he was lazy enough to avoid all annoyance in the way of elaborate note-taking, and generally availed himself of their exertions.

The District-Attorney, Mr. A. O. Hall, dispatched a messenger to his office for some of the required material, which was at once brought, and the formal business of the Court went on.

THE JURY COMPLETED.

A number of Jurors were called, many of whom were rejected on one or other of the legal grounds of challenge which had been used on the previous day.

Eventually, three more Jurors were obtained, and the requisite number was completed. The Jury, therefore, stands thus:

John B. Crane, clothier, Nineteenth Ward.
James F. Crocheron, merchant, Fifth Ward.
James B. Kirker, bookseller, Seventh Ward.
Luman B Wing, grocer, Seventh Ward.
Michael Eadie, produce dealer, Eighth Ward.
Matthew Burns, builder, Eighteenth Ward.
Alvah Hall, merchant, Eighteenth Ward.
John Erdman, dry goods, Seventeenth Ward.
Daniel Carr, ballast master, Seventh Ward.
John Marsden, merchant, Fourth Ward.
Matthew Hartigan, clothier, Fifth Ward.

When the Jury had been impanneled, Mr. Luman B. Wing, one of their number, got up and informed the counsel that he had forgotten, when being examined on the previous day, to state that Baker's flight had made a strong impression on his mind at the time that Baker was guilty. The matter was suggested to him when one of the other jurors was being examined as to the same fact, and now he (Mr. Wing) did not feel warranted in allowing this opportunity to pass without informing the counsel of the fact that such an impression had existed.

The prisoner's counsel informed him that he was perfectly competent, nevertheless, whereupon he resumed his seat.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, the District Attorney, rose amid breathless silence, to open the case against the prisoner. He said: It becomes my duty, Gentlemen of the Jury, to make a brief and general opening of the facts which, on the part of the prosecution, we expect to lay before you in vindication of the charge which has been preferred against this prisoner at the bar, the words of the indictment charging him with murder.

I think the counsel for the defence as well as for the prosecution have been agreeably surprised that we have obtained so satisfactory a Jury in so short a time. It was apprehended by all of us, in consequence of the large publicity which had been given to the early features of this case in a community like this, abounding with newspapers, that a larger number of gentlemen than has appeared this morning and yesterday, would have made up their minds to such an extent as to render the task of selecting the Jury a difficult and tedious one. For the prosecution, at least, we accept this speedy selection of a Jury as an earnest that our other labors in the case will not be prolonged; and we will endeavor, on the part of the prosecution, to make them as little tedious as possible.

The occurrence which we come to contemplate lies within a very brief compass of time. Between the hours of 9, at the very earliest commencement of it, and 1, of a certain evening, the matter which embraces the facts of this case is to be taken as having transpired, and that is the period of time to be contemplated. It was just precisely, when you come to the computation, nine months ago last Saturday night that this unfortunate affair began. On the very same day of the month—the 24th—and in February—the 24th of last February—at a place then known as Stanwix Hall, opposite to the Metropolitan Hotel—the place has since been better known by its present name of the Revere House—upon that very night, William Poole, the deceased man, was mortally wounded in the breast. It is alleged in the indictment, and on the proof, that that mortal wound was inflicted by a pistol in the hands of the prisoner at the bar, Lewis Baker. The wounded man lingered, or, in the language of the indictment, "languished, and languishing, did live" until about the 8th of March, a little while, or ten days afterwards, when he died. In the meantime, the prisoner at the bar had not been arrested. It is charged by the prosecution, that during that time he lay intentionally concealed, and that that concealment was followed by flight—a flight which, as evidence of guilt, we shall, on the part of the prosecution, have to some extent, at least, to contemplate, for it was an unprecedented, an unusual flight. He was arrested thousands of miles away from the scene of this occurrence. As was well remarked in another late case, "there are few refuges and sanctuaries for modern guilt. The temples and the shrines of refuge belonged alone to the classical world; and in this day of civilization and enlightenment, the arm of justice is not only lengthened but it is strengthened." And whether this man shall be acquitted at your hands or shall be found guilty, that lengthening and strengthening arm of justice which brought him from his dream of liberty in the Spring of last year, within the jurisdiction of this County and of this Court, will not have been without its effect upon the community and upon wrong-doers, and upon evil-doers. For you will perceive, gentlemen, that in all cases of this kind, there is one aspect, in which, as Jurymen and as Officers of Justice, we have to look at; and that is the certainty of justice, and by justice I mean, not retribution, but vindication.

It is not the intention of the prosecution that this case should be opened in very great detail to you regarding the facts; we shall rather generalize and group them.

THE PROSECUTION'S FACTS.

I think they may be divided into five groups of facts. There are the facts which are antecedent to this occurence upon the 24th of February. There are the facts immediately surrounding the circumstances of a first fracas in the earlier part of that evening at the same place, between two parties comprehended in this indictment, at which the prisoner, Baker, was present. There are then facts to be grouped in regard to the period of time—very short, but very important to be looked at and regarded in this controversy—between the ending of the first fracas and the commencement of the second, during which this mortal wound was given. Then there are the circumstances of the second fracas and the matters of the 25th, which are subsequent to the giving of this mortal wound, and which involved the concealment, and the flight, and the other collateral evidences of guilt which will be submitted to you. It will be merely necessary for me to observe in respect to the first group of facts which we thus collect and lay before you, that, antecedent to the 24th day of February, or rather, to the night of that day, an unquestioned feeling of hostility had existed, perhaps on both sides, between the prisoner at the bar and the deceased man whom it is alleged he slew and murdered. That so far as the man at the bar is concerned, that feeling of hostility assumed the express form of threats. It will be for you, when evidence of that character is given, to weigh well the circumstances under which they were made; to determine in your own minds the state of feeling which existed, whether casual, whether spasmodic, whether deeply seated. In the second group of facts we come to about the hour of nine o'clock on the 24th of February, and a Saturday evening, at Stanwix Hall, where Mr. Poole and some of his friends had gone for some purposes of their own which will be best explained by the evidence, and, perhaps, it would not be proper for me to speak of them in the present juncture. A person included in this indictment, viz: Morrissey, was already there in Stanwix Hall, in a room adjoining that first entered from the street, which Mr. Poole and his friends entered. Evidence will be given to show that which occurred at this first fracas, as I have denominated it, and meeting of Morrissey with Poole, at which Baker was present as a spectator. That which occurred from minute to minute of that eventful meeting was undoubtedly the germ of the occurrence which subsequently ripened in the unfortunate manner we have spoken about: Morrissey and Poole exchanging angry words and angry gestures, and Baker the spectator. You will remember, when those facts come to be brought before you, that it is for you to say, as they shall be developed one by one, you carefully weighing them in your own minds, why he was that spectator, and what probable influence those facts produced upon his mind while he was the spectator. The fact, too, of his not taking part in it will be a matter for you to look at, for you will perceive that there was notice brought home directly to this prisoner at the bar that the presence of this man, who was his enemy, and whose enemy he was, was in that place in the evening, that it was in an excited state of feeling which he was, and of all those various collaterals which should at once put men upon their guard. You will then come to contemplate, in the next place, Baker, after leaving that place, and you will have testimony that he was in contact with certain gentlemen who saw him afterwards, and who met him at a place known as Johnny Lyng's; who met him at a place known as the City Hotel; who met him speaking, conversing, and inquiring about this first difficulty of which he had been a spectator. You will find him surrounded by the other persons included in this indictment, and whose acts as joint conspirators, in regard to which we shall succeed in bringing evidence of that character before you, will become to a very great extent the acts of the prisoner at the bar.

We shall bring you to contemplate the various meetings of these parties at these different places, the conversations which they had, and the manner in which they conversed, tending to show that there was something passing within their minds in regard to a possible meeting between themselves and Baker, *as the ostensible principal in the party*, and Mr. Poole at Stanwix Hall. We shall show you various acts of Mr. Baker by himself on that night, to which it will be for you to give a proper construction. We shall show to you, for example, that after making an inquiry from one of the witnesses in this case regarding the first difficulty, he hailed a stage at the corner of Lispenard-street and Broadway, rode for a couple of blocks, got out of the stage, entered the City Hotel on the corner of Broadway and Howard-street, and when leaving that place, again riding a very short distance, two blocks, entering a carriage for that purpose, meeting these persons who are included in the indictment, in a place under the corner of Broadway and Broome-street; then proceeding, at the hour of midnight, again to Stanwix Hall, where he had left Poole, who had in the meanwhile been arrested in consequence of those difficulties, was taken to the Station-house in the Eighth Ward, and from thence transferred to Stanwix Hall itself, other parties in the meanwhile, attracted by the notoriety of the occurrence, coming in there to see what would come of the affair. And then we lead you directly to this occurrence—the main occurrence. We shall give evidence tending to show how these parties entered there, and entered together; that certain words of acrimony *passed between those who entered together* and Poole, who was standing at the bar. We shall show you the bearing of Poole and his companions upon that night; we shall find evidence tending to show how, very shortly after the entrance of all *these parties into that place, this matter began to* ripen; that pistols were drawn by Baker, the prisoner at the bar, and by one of his associates named Turner; that those pistols were fired; that Turner fell wounded, whether by himself or some one else; that *Baker himself was wounded*; that Poole was wounded in a very mortal part—in the vicinity of the heart, and which *afterwards turned out to be* in the heart itself; that threats were used from the party who entered towards Poole. We shall produce evidence tending to show that the whole occurrence took place in a very short period of time; that Poole was left behind, and the others departed from that place; that Baker, in his flight, entered a place in the neighborhood, exchanging parts of his apparel, inquiring for a cap, going out again and hailing a coach, driving away in a coach back to that place which the prosecution may bring facts before you to show was the rendezvous of the party, Johnny Lyng's. We shall show subsequent search by the Police; what became of the parties who were arrested; whither Baker went; circumstances tending to show why he fled; the lingering, or the "languishing" in the legal phrase, of Poole; his subsequent death; the *post mortem* examination; how he came to die; the curious wound; the conclusions to be drawn in regard to the manner in which the pistol was held and fired. All these various facts, gentlemen, I say to you, we shall give to you in detail from time to time. And we shall ask as we progress—not exactly perhaps in the order I shall have opened this case, for we are not always the governors of the witnesses who come upon the stand, or of their movements—but at any rate we shall invite your scrutiny to every bit of the testimony from first to last. You will perceive then that this case, if we shall bring before you evidence of these various facts, will assume one or two aspects. One aspect is presented by the question which you are to look at, whether after Baker left Stanwix Hall and went away somewhere else, met these parties, had these conversations—whether he then, with them or alone, formed a determination to go up to Stanwix Hall to meet Poole, and with "malice aforethought," in the language of the old common law, or with premeditated design to kill or to murder Poole. Another aspect of the case is, whether—even supposing that all these preliminary matters in regard to the meeting and the going to Stanwix Hall be any evidence themselves of a premeditated design to kill, directly or positively—there was not a pretence for quarrel—an opportunity sought for some species of provocation. And in either of these aspects in which you regard these facts the Court at the proper time, I take it, will come to tell you, it will be answered by just such facts as these: that it is equally murder for a party under pretence of a quarrel, under the cloak of provocation, to kill his enemy as it is to deliberately intend it, and deliberately prepare for it, to deliberately seek him and inflict a mortal blow.

I have purposely abstained, gentlemen, from indulging in any details of these facts, quoting language of parties, or mentioning any specific acts which we intend to rely upon. I have endeavored calmly and in this desultory manner, more conversational, perhaps, than the interest and the magnitude of this case demand, to merely outline to you this occurrence from first to last, in order that when the facts do come before you, you may attentively listen to them, and weigh them for yourselves. They may not be colored by any observations in advance from counsel for the prosecution. Because this, gentlemen, is not only the trial of a man, but it is an investigation. The witnesses are sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. As my learned friend on my right incidentally remarked a moment since, we are here, not to convict Lewis Baker, but we are here to vindicate public justice, if it is necessary to be vindicated; to conduct a very important investigation into the circumstances which led to the death of a fellow citizen. A man in the very heart of New-York, in the most public thoroughfare of the City, surrounded on all sides by the abodes of wealth, in the very midst of busy life, is shot down; ten or twelve persons present; pistols freely drawn. Why, it looks more like an affray upon the borders of our Union than that which should be expected to occur in this great metropolis, not only of this Union, but of the American hemisphere. And it is right and proper that in this, perhaps, more than in any other investigation which has been laid before a jury for the last two or three years, the facts should be sifted from first to last; that we should, if possible, not only in vindicating public justice, convict or acquit this man, but that we should determine what were the causes which led to an affray of this kind; and if it be necessary to make an example of evil-doers and of wrong-doers in this particular, to do it fearlessly. And yet, at the same time, important and great though this occurrence may be, it may be necessary to protect the rights of the accused; even that should be done. With these preliminary observations we shall proceed to marshal our witnesses, and we now ask your patient attention to every fact in regard to this matter, which we shall lay before you from time to time.

The District Attorney resumed his seat, and then, after a brief delay, called the first witness for the prosecution.

EVIDENCE OF CYRENUS HARRIS AS TO THE FACTS ATTENDING POOLE'S MURDER.

Cyrenus Harris was called and appeared. Being sworn he was examined as follows by the District Attorney:

Question—What is your business? *Answer*—I am an Emigrant Runner; that is I was that; I am not in that business now; that was my last occupation.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Poole? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—And with Baker? A.—I was.

Q.—You are knowing to the fact—of your own knowledge—that Poole is dead? A.—I am; I saw him dead.

Q.—How long had you known Poole before last February? A.—I knew Poole for fourteen years before last February; I knew Baker eight or nine; I was present in Stanwix Hall on the evening of the 24th February last; I got there about half past twelve.

Counsel—Detail to the Jury what you saw from your first arrival there till you left.

Witness—I went into Stanwix Hall about half past twelve o'clock, and Poole and other gentlemen were drinking at the bar when I got there; when I went in I stood by the stove; after a short time Poole turned round and asked me if I would not drink.

Mr. Brady—Baker was not there then? A.—Not then, Sir.

Mr. Hall—Who else was there when you went in besides Poole? A.—Mr. Shay was there and five or six others; I did not see Baker for half an hour after I went there.

Q.—What did Baker do or say when he came in? A.—When Baker came into the house he asked me to have a drink with him.

Q.—State who came with him, and how they came? A.—Turner, Baker, McLaughlin, (Paudeen,) Van Pelt, Hyler and Lynn came in one after another.

Mr. Hoffman—Was that the order in which they came in? A.—I could not state the precise order.

Mr. Hall—State their manner as regards their acts.

Witness—They came in and went to the bar; did not appear to be much hurried; Baker asked me to take a drink; I declined; said I had drunk already; the bar-keeper said he could give no more drink, for the bar was closed; I saw McLaughlin speaking to Poole; McLaughlin said, "you black muzzled son of a bitch, what are you doing here?" somebody spoke to him to keep back; he was shoving to get into the bar; says he, "I want to get a drink;" the bar-keeper said, "you cannot get any; the bar is closed and we do not sell any now;" he then stepped back from the counter and said "I want to fight you; who have you in the house can lick me?" he said that to Poole; Poole laughed and made no answer, as I heard; if he made any answer I don't know what it was; McLaughlin pulled off his coat; I don't know whether he threw it on the floor or on the counter; but he threw off his coat and grabbed Poole by the collar.

Mr. Clark asked if at present it was not injudicious to assume that each of those person was responsible for what any other of them did. What was done by any other persons than Baker could be no evidence against him, unless it were subsequently shown that the act was done by his consent or by previous arrangement.

The Court coincided with the counsel, and instructed the Jury accordingly.

Witness resumed—McLaughlin took off his coat, and catching Poole by the coat, told him he wished to fight him; Poole, making no answer, tried to break away from him.

Mr. Hoffman—What did McLaughlin say?

Witness—"I want to fight you," he says; "I have been wanting to fight you all the time;" I saw him spit in Poole's face three times; Poole broke away from him and retreated to the end of the counter; as he was retreating down to the end of the counter, Turner, having a short cloak on, threw it off, drew a pistol, and said, "Let us sail in, boys, anyhow," with that he put the pistol over his arm; McLaughlin, following Poole down, was directly in front of Turner; Turner stepped aside, pulled the trigger, I suppose, and shot himself in his own arm; Poole had got down to the end of the counter, McLaughlin following him all the time; Turner rolls over, and with his pistol in his hand shoots again, and the ball wounded Poole on the knee; he staggered over a bit; previous to his getting shot McLaughlin was squaring off to him; he (Poole) says, "What do you want to do—to murder me?" and then Turner, rolling over, shot him on the knee; he staggered against Baker and caught him, it appears to me, when he was going across the room; Poole had Baker by the left arm; Poole fell against the wall, drawing Baker on his (Baker's) knee; I ran as closely down to them as I could get and saw the flash of a pistol in Baker's hand; it was within six inches of Poole's breast; I heard the report of pistols when they were down together, but I could not say in whose hands they were; Baker got up and ran towards the door; I said to Ackerson, "you have got a pistol in your pocket, why do you allow that man to escape?" I took her out of his hands and cocked her; Ackerson caught Baker by the coat as he was going out; Baker turns and said to somebody, "*Shoot Cy*," meaning either me or Shay; I don't know whom he said that to; I then presented the pistol and attempted to snap her, but she would not go off; he (Baker) then went away, and I saw no more of him till I saw him in Court this morning.

Mr. Wing—(A Juror)—Whom did Poole ask if he intended to murder him?

Witness—It was McLaughlin; I suppose he was standing in front of him.

Mr. Hoffman—How long was it after Turner came in that he threw the cloak off him? A.—I suppose it was two minutes; perhaps over.

Q.—Where was Baker standing at the time Turner threw his cloak away and took out his pistol? A.—He was standing at the end of the counter, perhaps four or five feet away.

Q.—When Turner fired, where did Baker then go? Did he advance towards Poole or remain where he was? A.—I could not say; I did not see them till I saw him and Poole going across the floor together; Poole staggered as if he had given way under the wound; when they were on the floor Poole lay partly with his back against the wall; he was not entirely on the floor; the wall prevented him from falling; Baker was on his right knee and stood on his left foot; I did not see Baker draw a pistol then; he had it in his hands; it was not more than five or six seconds after I saw it till it was fired; I did not take particular notice of it; was holding his left hand in his right; I saw the pistol just as it was discharged; the flash attracted my attention; the pistol was directed right to Poole's breast, the left side; after the pistol was fired there was a kind of wrangle between Baker and Poole on the floor; Baker got up and ran to the door; it was not more than a minute, if it was that, from the time they fell on the floor till Baker got up and made for the door; I did not see either Paudeen or Turner after; when they were first on the floor Turner was lying on the middle of the floor; I remained with Poole till next morning; I tore open the breast of his shirt and discovered he was wounded; I says to Mr. Shay, "He is dead;" I saw the marks of blood, for when he began to stagger and fell back I ran right to him and leaned over, and saw the mark of the shot; I then tore the shirt open.

Q.—Did Poole remain after Baker left? A.—Yes, Sir; he got up and stood by the door, and then I saw him stagger and fall; then I ran towards him and saw the blood; I stripped open his breast and saw the wound; physicians came afterwards; I remained with Poole, as I said, all that night till next morning; I was at Jefferson Market when he was taken to his house.

Q.—How was Poole dressed that night? A.—Poole, that night, had on a brown overcoat and a pair of drab pantaloons; as to his inside clothes I could not say.

Q.—Did you see, that night, Poole fire any pistol at all? A.—I did not; I did not see him have any.

Q.—Did you see him have any in his hand? A.—I did not.

Q.—How was Baker dressed? A.—I think he had on a black overcoat and a Kossuth hat.

Q.—After Baker asked you to drink, and you declined, did you hear anything else in the course of the evening said by Baker? A.—I did not; it was the only thing I heard him say that night.

Q.—You did not hear him address any language to Poole? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What room was this in? A.—This was in the front room.

Q.—Did you hear anything else said during that fray by any of the persons of that party who came in? A.—No, Sir; only what was said by McLaughlin; he was the man who did all the talking.

Q.—Did Turner say anything? A.—Turner said, "Let us sail in, anyhow."

Q.—Was that said before or after Turner took off his coat? A.—When he pulled off his coat and drew his pistol, he then said those words.

Q.—How far off from Poole was he when he fired? A.—I should judge he was ten or twelve feet.

Q.—When Turner said, "let us sail in anyhow," did you see the movements of Baker? A.—I did not, I was merely looking at Turner and Poole.

Q.—In the front room, where is the counter—the bar, of which you speak? A.—It stands as you go in—it did at the time I knew of it—it stood on the right as you go in on the north side of the room.

Q.—How near to the front door did the end of the counter, next Broadway, come? A.—I should say about six feet; there is an oyster stand between the end of the bar and the front of the building

Q.—Then it runs down parallel to the wall; how near does it come within the rear of the room? A.—I should judge 12 or 14 feet; then there is another counter, an eating counter; the oyster stand is in front of the window next to the east end of the counter towards the street; Poole was standing at the east end of the counter, but not quite at the end; he was four or five feet from it towards the front of the building on Broadway; when Poole broke away from McLaughlin he retreated to the oyster stand round the end of the counter towards the entrance; when he was down and shot he was on the south side of the floor, but he was standing on the north side when he received the shot in the leg; he then staggered across the room; the wall that he fell against was on the south side; it was some six or seven feet from the corner where he fell; there is a kind of a partition which came in and would make it about two feet nearer than what the corner of the door would be.

Q.—After Poole was shot, in the way you describe, did any one, or all of those who came in together, leave? A.—When Mr. Poole was shot, I saw none in the room but Turner and Baker; when I passed down further after Poole received the shot, and had raised him up, they had all gone away; there were left in the room, Mr. Cyrus Shay, the two Ackersons, Mr. Dean, Mr. Deagle, and myself, and there may have been some others.

Q.—But the parties who had come in with Baker, they all left? A.—They had all left.

Q.—How soon after the shot was fired did you observe that they had all left? A.—It must have been a minute or a minute and a half, or it may have been two minutes. [Mr. Hoffman here informed the Court that they would have a diagram made, which would be more intelligible than the explanations of the witness.]

Q.—Did you hear Poole say anything in reply to any of these men? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I understood you to say that he stood still and laughed when McLaughlin spoke to him? A.—He stood still and laughed; I could not see his hands when the crowd was around him; I was a little further back and could not see into it; Poole, when he received this wound in his knee, did not faint; he did not faint until after he was standing at the door; after he had been shot in the breast, and stood some time at the door, he fainted; directly after he received this shot in the knee, I saw him with Baker on the floor; I saw his hands at the time he was going across, and that was all; the one hand was up, and the other appeared to have a hold of Baker; Baker could not have been more than four feet from Poole when Poole was shot in the knee; it may have been more or less; as Poole received the shot in the knee he staggered, and in staggering went right past Baker to go to the other side of the room; whether he caught Baker by the wall, or they clinched there, I don't know; I did not see Baker when Turner fired; could not see whether Baker was facing Poole or not; Baker, at the time Poole staggered towards him after receiving the wound, stood looking towards Poole, and was leaning against the counter; I did not see Baker's hands at all then.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Horace F. Clark.

Q.—How many times have you rehearsed this story? A.—I cannot say how many times I have rehearsed it.

Counsel—Well, state as near as you can.

Witness—Some two or three times; may be more.

Q.—Where did you first state it? A.—At Jefferson Market, before Justice Brennan.

Q.—Where next? A.—I cannot state where next I did state it, except it was to the District-Attorney, here.

Q.—You stated it at the Coroner's Jury? A.—I did not give any evidence on that Coroner's Jury.

Q.—You have told this story a good many times, though? A.—I have told it some three or four times.

Q.—Have you ever read any report, in print, of what you did say? A.—I never have.

Q.—Did you ever see this book, (referring to a well-known pamphlet,) entitled the *Life of William Poole*? A.—I have seen it lying on the stands, as I went along, but had not the curiosity to look into it.

Q.—You are disposed to give such a statement of this transaction as will enable the Jury to arrive at the full truth of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were a friend of Poole's? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—You were intimate with him? A.—I was quite intimate.

Q.—How long had you been intimate with him? A.—We had always been on very good terms; I went with him; I had been acquainted with him very intimately for some four or five months previous to this occurrence.

Q.—Where were you brought up? A.—In New-York, in the Eighth Ward; Poole lived in the Ninth Ward; he was older than I am, I should judge; I had known him, I should judge, for twelve or fourteen years, by reputation; my age is twenty-eight; I had been acquainted with Poole before the four or five months I speak of, but I only went with him for four or five months before his death; I mean by going with him, going on excursions with him; I was never an enemy of his; I first began my close intimacy with him in November; the first place I have went in his company was to the theatres around; I have also went a sleigh-riding with him, and to balls in the Chinese Assembly room; that was a dancing hall; I don't recollect of any other place we went together; I never went to gambling houses with him during the day; I was an emigrant runner in the First Ward; did not meet him during the day; I went to his house in the evening; his house was at the corner of Broadway and Howard-street; he did not live there; he kept a porter house there; he lived in Christopher-street; visited him there after he was wounded, but never before; of the house at the corner of Broadway and Howard-street; he occupied the first and second stories; the third was an office of *some sort*; he had the rooms on the second floor furnished some way; there had been a faro bank, I believe, on the second floor at one time, but not when I was in the habit of going there; I went there in the evening about ten, and sometimes went home at twelve and sometimes at one; the general average of my hour of leaving was twelve; a good many people frequented his place; Mr. Shay was one of the gentlemen I went with; everybody who came to his house was a friend to him (Poole); I never saw him fight; I always thought him a peaceable man; he was a peaceable man, in my estimation; I have seen him with a pistol in his hand; I can't say whether he carried one; I saw that one, I think, in his own bar-room; I never remember to have seen pistols with him anywhere outside; the night I went to the ball in the Chinese Assembly Rooms I had a pistol at the ball room.

Q.—Did you receive it from Poole? A.—I borrowed it from Mr. Hatfield; I was doorkeeper of the ball.

Q.—Who is Hatfield? A.—He is an emigrant runner in the First Ward.

Q.—Is he a friend of Poole's? A.—I presume he is.

Q.—I want to ask you if Poole had a pistol at the ball that night? A.—I did not see him with one.

Q.—Did you know of anybody there who had a pistol? A.—No; except myself, I know of nobody.

Q.—Is that the only occasion you have ever had a pistol when Poole has been with you? A.—The only occasion before he was shot that I ever carried a pistol.

Q.—I asked you if that was the only occasion that you ever had a pistol when Poole was with you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the only occasion that you ever carried a pistol was at the time you went to that ball? A.—I had a pistol that night after Poole was shot; I got it from Mr. Ackerson; I do not know whether Poole had a pistol the night of the ball or not; I did not inquire; I do not know whether Poole carried a pistol or not.

Q.—Will you swear that you do not know that Poole was in the habit of carrying a pistol? A.—I do not know that he was in the habit of carrying a pistol.

Q.—Did he own one? A.—That I cannot say; I had no pistol the night of the occurrence when I went into the house; I had one during the engagement; I got it from Jacob Ackerson; he is an acquaintance of mine; and, I presume, a friend of mine; I have known him for some 15 or 18 years; I had been quite intimate with him; he was a friend of Poole, and his partner; I suppose he was one of the Poole crowd; I was not; I was not regarded by the persons who knew me as one of the Poole crowd; some persons might think so but I did not; Ackerson was the friend and partner of Poole, and attended bar for him; I do not know that Poole had any other business at that time, or any acquaintance with him; I think he had not; I saw Ackerson when he took the pistol; when he came from the porter-house he put it in his pocket; that was Poole's porter-house; I left at the time he did; he took it from a closet behind the counter; when we left it must have been about twelve o'clock; he shut up at 12; after he shut up he and I left together; I saw him take the pistol from the closet and put it in his pocket; twelve o'clock was the usual hour for shutting up on Saturday night; when he left he had the pistol; there may have been some three or four other persons there when Ackerson shut up; a brother of his, James Ackerson, was there; I cannot remember who else; Cyrus Shay was not there; I went there, that night, to Poole's, about eleven, or half-past eleven; I had been down, before that, to a ball in Church-street, close by Anthony; I suppose they carried pistols there, as well as to any place else; I went there, about ten o'clock, with nobody but a young man named Peckham; it was an ordinary ball, not such as I went to Poole with, and it may have, therefore, been an extraordinary ball; I went to that ball from Poole's house; was not there all the time; went out and in; walked about the street to get the air; I came up to Poole's place that evening about six or 7 o'clock, and remained till 9 or 10; cannot say whether Poole was there; cannot say whether I drank or not; cannot say that I did not; was talking with Peckham in Pooles; may have taken some drink with him, and may not; I dont think I took any at all; I did not dress myself for this ball; went in the clothes I had worn during the day; went at Peckham's invitation; do not know whether he had a pistol or not; think he had not; went from Poole's with Ackerson to Stanwix Hall; it did not strike me as strange that Ackerson put the pistol in his pocket; I did not ask for one; when we went to Stanwix Hall there were there Mr. Poole, Cy. Shay, Denny Maguire; the proprietors of the house were there, Mr. Dean and Mr. Deagle; Dean was the barkeeper, standing behind the bar; these were all the persons I saw there; there may have been more, I don't remember; Mr. Campbell was there also; when we went in Poole and Campbell were drinking at the bar; this place where they were is on the westside of Broadway going up; the first thing after you enter the door to the right is an oyster-stand; a man, if eating from the oyster-box would face the street; between the oyster-box and the first bar there is a wash-hand stand; I do not know the space between the side of the oyster-box and door; the space between the oyster-box and the first bar was about six feet; that recess might have been six or eight feet deep; think there was no passage-way from recess through the bar; to the right in centre of that recess was a wash-hand basin against the wall; the space was all vacant between that and the front of the bar; could not say how long the bar was; it was very long; as long a one as I know; there was another bar, an eating bar; the building was very deep; there was a space between the drinking and eating-bars; on the other side it was all vacant until after you came along for fourteen or fifteen feet, where there is a pantry; then, after the pantry, it runs on smooth till the stove; beyond the stove is a folding-door, and then the wall runs along clear; that was the position of the place when I was there; I cannot recollect that there was anybody there but the persons I have named when I went in; I presume Campbell was a friend of Poole's; I saw him come to Poole's house; I think Campbell was a friend of Poole's; I should judge he was a friend and associate, from their general actions towards one another; I did not know them to be on excursions together.

Counsel—I want to know whether he was a friend or enemy of Poole's?

Witness—He was a friend of Poole's; Denny Maguire was a man who used to come to Poole's occasionally; I don't know whether he was a friend or an enemy; I became acquainted with him in Poole's; Poole had drank a little when I first saw him that night; I don't think he had drank a great deal; I could tell when he had been drinking; I thought at that time he had been drinking; that occurred to me at the time; he was not noisy; Campbell and he had just left down their glasses when I went in; I saw no one else drinking; I drank once with Poole; I drank wine; Poole and Campbell drank wine; I cannot tell who came in first or last after that; I left Poole's a little after 12; probably arriving at Stanwix Hall about half past 12; between 20 minutes and half an hour elapsed after I got there till Baker arrived; they had been doing nothing till then but drinking and talking; I cannot remember that any person came in before them; I cannot recollect the order in which they came; they came in one after another; not close; sometimes one would have to open the door after the other had got in; it is a double door covered with green baize and swings itself; I do not think the party in there were drunk when the others came in; I think Campbell was

standing in front of the bar with Poole; they were standing up leaning against the counter; Baker was the first person I noticed; he spoke to me; I cannot say that he was the first who came in; he asked me to drink.

Counsel—Tell me everything that Baker said and did.

Witness—I never noticed him until I saw him standing in the recess, and Poole in front of the bar.

Q.—And you did not see him do a thing until the time you saw Poole stagger up towards him? A.—I don't think he did; I cannot say; I saw him drink; I think I saw him light a cigar.

Q.—Where did he stand at that time? A.—He stood with his face against the counter reaching over to a light; he stood in the recess; I know he stood there; but whether it was he who lighted the cigar or not I cannot say; I don't remember of his doing or saying anything from the time he came in till Poole staggered over to him after he got the shot in the knee; Mr. Laughlin goes by the name of Paudeen; he came in and stopped directly in front of Poole; I observed all that took place between them; Paudeen was the first man who spoke; he pushed in between them; he said, "You black-muzzled son of a bitch, are you here?" Poole said nothing at all, but laughed; Paudeen then pushed into the counter between Poole and somebody else, saying he wanted to get a drink; somebody told him not to; cannot say who it was who said that; Dean was the man who kept the bar, and said they could get no drink; Paudeen said to Poole, "You are the great American fighter, are you?" and then he grappled Poole by the coat; Poole laughed; Van Pelt interfered to separate them; that is the same Van Pelt who is indicted as accessory to the murder of Poole; when Paudeen took hold of Poole by the lappel of the coat Van Pelt interfered and Paudeen hit him; Van Pelt says to him "Don't make any disturbance here;" with that Paudeen drew back his hand and struck him; Van Pelt left them and went out of the house; after the moment that Van Pelt interfered and left, I did not see him again all that night; I saw Van Pelt do nothing but what I have stated; I think I was calm during the whole of this affray; I did not participate in it; I did not shoot.

Q.—Did you not say that you took a pistol and snapped it at Baker? A.—I snapped a pistol at him, but did not shoot it.

Q.—Beyond that mere snapping of a pistol you were calm? A.—Beyond that there was no disturbance with me; my mind was clear; Van Pelt did nothing else but what I stated.

Q.—What next occurred? What did Poole say to Paudeen? A.—I never heard him say anything to him; Van Pelt did not get Paudeen away from Poole; I think Paudeen was sober; I know him before; a man who gets noisy and excited from drinking a great deal, I think is drunk; that was not Paudeen's condition; I say I did not hear Poole saying anything to Paudeen; if he had, I think I would have heard it; I was standing leaning against the other side of the room looking at Poole and Paudeen; there was nobody between us; I do not know what I did go over there for, unless to look at them; I saw Paudeen spit in Poole's face three distinct times.

Q.—Did you not see Poole exhibit towards Paudeen some manifestation of contempt? A.—He laughed scornfully at him.

Q.—Where were you when that took place? A.—I was leaning against the wall, within ten or twelve feet of him; I don't think anything came from Poole's mouth; I did not observe anything come from his mouth; when he laughed scornfully at Paudeen, I did not see him spit upon him; he laughed scornfully, and then Paudeen spit upon him; I could not tell what time elapsed between the laughing and the spitting; Poole was a laughing at the time Paudeen spit; my testimony is that Poole had not said one word to Paudeen that I heard; that is as accurate as anything I have said about the rest of the transaction; I saw Paudeen spit; he had hold of Poole by the collar drawing him towards him when Poole broke away from him and went into the recess; that was after Paudeen had struck Van Pelt; Baker was standing there leaning against the recess; Poole went round the outside of Baker, into the recess; the next thing that occurred was Turner shooting; when Turner fired the shot, he (Poole) was retreating round to the recess; Baker was at the corner, and Poole was going round; Turner stood in the middle of the floor; McLaughlin followed Poole right around, close by him until Poole stopped at the wall or wash hand basin; Poole retreated as far as he could; he remained there till he was shot in the knee; I am sure of that as I am of anything I have sworn to; Poole was behind, Paudeen was in front of him; that was the condition in which Poole was when shot in the knee; the only reason by which I know Poole was shot in the knee was, that I saw Turner shoot and Poole stagger; up to that time I had not seen any pistol but Turner's; I did not know of any one else in the room having a pistol unless Ackerson; I did not know of Poole having any; I did not see him fire one nor shoot it through his pocket; I saw the hole through the coat after, but I swear I did not see nor hear, nor know of his shooting through his pocket; I did not know that he had a pistol then; I did not know he carried one; I did not see him fire as he staggered towards Baker; I do not know of Baker being shot; I did not see Baker since until I saw him to-day; Turner was four or five feet from the bar, in the middle of the room when he fired; the shot Turner put in his own arm was not the one by which Poole was shot in the knee.

To the Court—Turner's pistol was a Colt's revolver—I am sure of that; I am sure it was one of those made as Colt's are; mine was a revolver too; it was not the first fire that hit Poole; Turner fell when he was shot in the arm; he dropped back; I don't know that he was drunk; when he got the wound he beat his arm with his hand and fell back on the floor; Turner fired again as he lay on the floor; the only reason that makes me think that the second shot hit Poole in the knee was because Poole staggered; Paudeen stood squaring off at Poole right in front of him; where Turner laid Paudeen was in front facing to the door, but as he stood he was not in front of Turner, and there was an open space between Baker and Paudeen; Turner fired from where he lay on the floor; Poole did not say he was shot; I did not hear more than two shots from Turner; may have heard more but did not see him fire after I saw Poole stagger; only watched him; Baker up to that time said nothing and did nothing that I saw; he might have been hit in the leg; Poole was leaning against the wash-stand when he staggered; then he was within a foot of the wall, and instead of staggering to the wall near him he staggered over to the other side of the room; I said I thought Poole was standing by the wash-stand, and the shot came from Turner and hit him on the knee; instead of staggering towards the direction of the shot he staggered forward; as he went past Baker I think he catched Baker; I saw him have Baker by the arm; did not see any one strike Baker; Lozier was there; I did not see him strike Baker; I don't know when he came in; I could form no idea of the time that elapsed from when Paudeen got in till Poole staggered; Charles Lozier is a brother-in-law of Poole's; I will not swear that he did not hit Baker; I will not swear that he knocked Baker down; I cannot swear to what I did not see; I did not see Lozier till I saw him standing over near Baker and Poole, in the corner; I saw Conky Jack there; I think he was there when I went in; I don't know his proper name; I don't know that it is John Quinlan; I did not see him fire; do not know where he was when Poole began to stagger; at that time I had come out from the wall and stood in the middle of the floor with Ackerson when they fell; I think Poole pulled Baker on his knee; Poole was falling and dragged Baker with him, Poole was leaning partly against the wall and partly on the floor; Poole's back and side were on the wall and floor; I did not see his left hand at all; his right had Baker's left hand; did not know him to fire out of his pocket at that time; there was no resistance up to that time that I saw; it was all the work of an instant; Baker had a pistol in his hand when Poole was partly on the floor; Baker was on one knee. [Witness, on the floor, exhibited the relative position of Baker and Poole.] Lozier was on Baker's left side towards the recess; I did not see any at that time of those who came in, except Baker; Little Lynn was there.

[Here the Jury had a brief intermission.]

Witness resumed—Mr. Turner had fired two shots prior to the time that Baker had fired his pistol at Poole's breast; I had heard but two shots prior to the time that Baker fired; don't know where Lynn was at that time; as Turner pulled his pistol, he stepped one side and I did not see him after; I cannot say where he stepped to; he cleared off and I saw no more of him; up to the time the pistol had been fired by Baker at Poole neither Lynn nor Van Pelt had done anything but what I have stated about Van Pelt's interference between Paudeen and Poole.

[Here the witness was again asked to take his place on the floor and exhibit the position of Poole when he and Baker were on the floor. Baker, the prisoner, was ordered out to take part in the representation. A *tableau vivant* was improvised accordingly, in which Baker assumed a half kneeling attitude, his right knee being on the floor, his body bent over that of the witness, who, in a semi-recumbent position, represented Poole, his left hand being held by the witness' upraised right hand, and his right pointed towards the witness' breast.]

Witness resumed—There was smoke in the room at every discharge, but not so much as would prevent your seeing; it was thick after every shot; I cannot say but that Baker shot more than once; heard reports when Poole and Baker were lying there; could not say there were as many as six; I did not tell Mr. Wilson that the smoke was so thick that I could not see, nor that Poole had caught Baker by the left hand; when Baker went to the door, Ackerson caught him by the back as he went out; I asked him, (Ackerson) "Why do you keep a pistol in your pocket, and let that man escape?" He gave it to me; I cocked it, and snapped it at Baker as he was going out; he hollered to some one to shoot me; "Shoot Cy," he said.

[NOTE—A question of no little weight here suggests itself as to the punctuation of the expression "Shoot Cy." If a comma be inserted between the words, Cy. becomes the person addressed. If none be inserted, Cy. becomes the object of the verb, the command expressed by which is, in that case, addressed to a third party; so that the expression may either mean, "won't somebody be kind enough to shoot Cy. for me," or, "won't Cy. be kind enough to fire away at me?"]

He meant either Cy. Shay or me; I do not know which; I do not know to whom he said that; I cannot say who went out of the house immediately before Baker; I say Baker told some one to shoot either Cy. Shay or myself; there was nobody there at all that I saw; I do not know that any one was before him; he said "Shoot Cy." just as I pointed the pistol at him; he said "Shoot Cy." before I snapped that pistol; I was five or six feet from him when I snapped the pistol at him; Poole was up then; Ackerson had a hold of him (Baker) by the back, and he had turned his face round to say to Ackerson, "Let me go;" I meant to shoot him; his face was towards me, and I was facing right in front of the recess; Ackerson had him by the back, and was right at the side of the door, with his arm round Baker; Baker went to get out; he had a pistol in his hand; when he turned round I pointed my pistol at his face; he was not going out when I pointed it at him; I don't know whether his clothes were torn; when snapping the pistol at him I did not see any blood on his face; there might have been, but I did not see him; I did not know he was wounded then; the last shot I heard fired was Baker's; there were shots between them when they were down together.

Q.—Then all the shots you heard were Turner's, when he shot his own arm, the next when he hit Poole in the knee, and the next was that of Baker at Poole's breast; and you say there were also some other shots? A.—The report of the other shots came from the direction those two men (Poole and Baker) were in.

Q.—And you heard no other shots during the whole evening? A.—I heard no other shots.

Q.—And you saw nobody point a pistol but yourself, nor did you know that anybody else fired but Turner and Baker? A.—No; the cap of the pistol I had fell down under the hammer, and it would not go off; I tried to adjust it, but could not.

Counsel—And what you have told is a fair account of that matter?

Witness—I know it is a fair account; I have never given any one a full account of it except when I talked to Mr. Wilson; I saw Poole's coat when he was lying in the bar-room; I wanted to take the things out of the pocket, and the officer said let it remain; I saw several holes in the side of the coat; don't know how they were put there.

Mr. Brady thought it was proper to have that coat now produced, if convenient, by the prosecution, in order that the witness might say whether it was now in the condition in which he saw it.

Mr. Hoffman said the coat would be produced in another stage of the case.

Witness (to the Court)—The holes in the coat looked like bullet-holes; there were some considerable many of them; (to Counsel) I took no notice of wadding about it; it looked as if it been scorched; I never saw that coat since that night; I had not seen those holes in it before; (to a Juror,) it was a brown overcoat; I don't know what became of Poole's pistol; never saw him have any; did not make any inquiry about Poole's pistol that night; did not make any inquiry about those holes; don't remember who was present when I saw the coat on the counter; I did not put my hands in the pocket to find if there was a pistol there then; I did not call any one's attention to those holes; I wanted to get out the handkerchief to give to Poole, where he was lying on the bed, and I said to the little boy, "It is better to take that coat home," but the officer said, "No, let it stand;" if Poole fired from his pocket, I did not know it; I might have heard the report; when Poole and Baker were together on the floor, I heard reports between them, but who fired them I do not know; Baker's was the only pistol I saw exposed; I think I heard some three or four reports between Baker and Poole when down together; I may have heard more; but I think not; it could not have been more than two minutes from Poole staggered till after the firing on the floor between him and Baker; it may have been less; I never saw Baker's pistol unless when I saw it in his hand; I don't recollect Paudeen asking Poole to go out to the yard and fight; I heard him ask Poole to fight him, but did not hear him ask him to go out to the yard; Poole said he would not fight him; I did not hear Poole say Paudeen was not worth it; I don't think Turner endeavored to check Paudeen; I may have heard him say, "Stop, you did not come here to fight," but I do not remember it; I did not hear him say, "Stop, don't mind Paudeen; he is drunk;" I did not hear him say, "Never mind him, Bill, he is drunk," and then see him pull Paudeen away.

Q.—Did you see Poole taking out any money or propose to bet that he would lick any man, or whip any man?

A.—I did not hear Poole say that; he did not say that he would bet $500 he could lick any man in this house, or in New-York; I did not hear Turner say anything before he fired the pistol; Baker was not standing with his back against the door when Turner shot Poole in the knee; he was standing against the counter; I did not see Baker fire any shot at Poole while Turner was falling; I don't think Baker at any time threw himself on Poole; I heard no one say "I will settle you, any way;" I heard Baker say something, but could not tell what it was; Shay and myself were the two first who went up to Poole after he fell; I saw Poole take up a knife off the floor and run to the door; he shut the door and held one hand against it whilst he kept the knife in the other hand; and then he fainted away; Shay and myself were the first to see that Poole was shot; I don't know when he was first shot; after it was all over he came up to the counter and spoke to Ackerson about his being shot; he was bloody all over the face; Paudeen did not fire at all that I saw; I did not see a pistol in his hand at any time; I cannot say that anybody pulled Baker out of the house; I did not see any one pull him out; my pistol was a five-barreled revolver; can't say how many the other had; I heard no shots in the street; I know a young man named Mitchell who kept the bar-room there; I gave my pistol to him and told him to put it away; he took it where I placed it on the counter, and put it aside.

Q.—Why did you not keep it yourself? A.—It was too clumsy to carry about with me; that was while the police officers were there; I have not that pistol with me; it was about a six-inch barrel; I swear that is the only reason I have to assign for giving Mitchell that pistol; I cannot recollect when I first saw Mitchell that evening; George Andrews was there too; I did not see him or Mitchell take any part in the affray; Mitchell was standing behind the eating counter when I gave him the pistol; I said, "Bill, put that away for me;" that was whilst the Police were there; Poole was lying on the counter and I was standing beside him; I do not know whether any of the officers were looking at me or not when I gave Mitchell the pistol; I do not know that they were not; Mitchell did not say he had no place to put it; he put it by, and told me where he had left it; I went and got it next day.

[Cornelius Lynn was here ordered to stand up, and was identified by the witness as the Lynn whom he saw in Stanwix Hall during the affray, but who had taken no part in it.]

Witness continued—I was an emigrant runner at the time of this affair; I have no occupation now; I had a license as a runner from Mayor Westervelt; before Westervelt's time I was a hackman; I had been a hackman for four or five years; I drove for Mr. Duffy, for the National Hotel, and several places; before that, I was at home with my father; had left home before that and gone to sea; I cannot state the business or the employment of those who were with Poole that night; some was one thing and some another; both the Ackersons attended bar for Poole; Lozier is a butcher; I don't know where he keeps; I saw Hyler do nothing; he came in, sat down on the edge of the counter, and when the affair commenced he was gone.

To Mr. Hoffman—He came in in company with Baker and the rest of them; Lynn came in with them also.

To Mr. Clarke—I don't know how Poole came to take hold of Baker.

The witness here left the stand.

EVIDENCE OF ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF STANWIX HALL—HIS VERSION OF THE AFFRAY.

John Dean was the next witness called. He was sworn, and examined by Mr. Hoffman. I was, he said, one of the keepers or proprietors of Stanwix Hall; I remember the night Poole was killed; he was shot between half-past twelve and one o'clock; at the time, immediately previous to the affair that resulted in his death, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Poole were in my house; I think Mr. Shay was there but I won't be positive; I don't remember who all were there; I should judge beside myself there were four or five; Poole at that time was standing against the bar drinking and talking; I saw Baker when he came in; Turner and Hyler came in first, I think; I think Mr. Van Pelt, and Lynn and *Baker immediately after them; whether* Andrews came in with any one I don't know; the first who came in were Turner and Hyler, and the last was McLaughlin; they came in one after another as men would casually walk in any place; after they were in the room the first thing I heard was Baker asking the people who *came in with him and myself to take a drink*; then we drank; they did not all drink; when Baker came in there was but those four and myself present; it was after Paudeen came in we drank; not more than three or four drank; Paudeen, I think, did not drink; Paudeen stopped in the middle of the floor and asked Poole what he was looking at; those were the words exactly that he used; Poole said nothing to that; he made no reply; then Paudeen walked up to Poole and said, "You black muzzled son of bitch, I can lick you;" or words to that effect; Poole said nothing to that; he asked Poole who could lick him; he asked him then if he (Poole) could lick him; Poole said he was not worth it; he took Poole by the coat there, (pointing to the lappel,) and wanted him to go out to the yard and fight him; Poole made no reply; he did not offer to go out to the yard; Turner interfered to stop them; he said to Paudeen, "You did not come here to fight;" and told Poole that Paudeen was in liquor, and not to mind him; Turner called Poole "Bill;" then Poole said he could lick any man in New-York for $500; that is as far as I remember; there may have been some other little words between them; Paudeen said he could lick him; Turner made some remark, and Poole put his hand in his pocket, pulled out $100 in gold, and I walked up towards the end of the counter; I turned around and saw Turner and Poole in a fight, Turner had his pistol drawn; I turned round because I expected to see Paudeen and Poole fight; Turner said first, "*Now Poole, draw*;" he (Turner) did not draw his pistol till he was out in the middle of the floor; he put it on his arm and pointed it to Poole; Paudeen and Poole before that were squabbling; think Paudeen was squaring at Poole right in front when Turner pointed the pistol; he looked round and saw Turner stand with the pistol, and went away; Turner fired his pistol at Poole and shot his own arm; Turner then fell on the floor and fired again towards Poole; I think that ball hit Poole, for at the moment it went off Poole staggered; Poole had moved from in front of the closet to the extreme end of the counter; he was as close to it probably as the (witness pointed to the bench beside which he sat) one arm was not on the counter; he stood with his arms up this way (holding his hands up at his breast and putting a little forward;) I mean now when Turner fired the first pistol; Poole was standing in the recess when Turner fired the second, and I think in about the same position; he may have had his hand in his pocket; when the second pistol was fired Poole fell over against the wall; previous to Turner firing I saw Baker; he was standing right alongside of Poole, close to him, with part of his back leaning against the door, and part of his back towards the oyster-box; I do not know what Baker did, when Turner fired first; Poole was between me and Baker; when the second pistol was fired, I saw Poole and Baker go together over the floor; Baker, when the second shot was fired, was as near to Poole as I am here to that gentleman, (about three feet;) Turner, when he first drew out his pistol and told Poole to draw, put his pistol up this way (round his head) and said, "Go in, boys;" before Poole was shot by Turner, there had been no shots but the two fired; I think Baker fired no pistol before I saw him and Poole together by the south wall; when I saw Baker and Poole together I did not notice their position; the first thing I then saw was Baker with a hold of Poole, but I cannot say that Poole had a hold of him; Baker had a pistol and fired over Poole; Baker was on his knee; Poole was lying partly over against the wall; Mr. Harris gave as good an idea of their position as I could, only Baker might have been leaning with his hand on the floor; Baker had his pistol pointed to Poole's breast; it was about two or three inches off; I saw Baker fire; before the firing of the pistol by Baker I heard him say, "I will put an end to this" or "to you;" he used some one of those expressions; he fired the moment he said that; after Baker had fired his pistol twice, as I suppose, they pulled him off from Poole; it was when he was being pulled off Poole that he fired the second pistol; Poole rolled over Baker on the floor, and as they were pulling Baker sideways from off Poole he fired again; then Poole rolled over him, and then I should judge they pulled Poole from over him; by that time the firing was all over through the room; Turner kept firing away all the time; he was crawling towards the door and shooting towards it; he was not shooting in any particular direction; he was firing everywhere; I think some one pulled Baker backwards out of the door, and I think that was the last I saw of him; I saw Lozier there; he was shot in the head; at any rate it looked like a bullet mark; I could not tell whether Lozier was among those who were drinking with Poole; I think it was Paudeen shot Lozier; I am pretty positive of it; I think I saw him do it; I might be mistaken; Paudeen and Lozier were quite close to one another; I saw a pistol in Paudeen's hand; I might be mistaken about that, but am almost sure there was; the shot that wounded Lozier came from the direction Paudeen was in; Paudeen then made his exit; at the time Baker went out there was not one of that party who came in with him there; he was the last man who went out.

Mr. Brady objected to the use by Mr. Hoffman of the word "party."

The Court instructed the Jury that they were not to assume now that "party" was meant in any other sense than as a mere designation for certain men.

Witness resumed—Hyler and Turner came in together; the next man came in immediately after, and Baker after; one of the outside doors was closed; the other was so narrow that two could not get in at once; the man who followed Hyler and Turner was about four feet behind; Lynn and Van Pelt came in about four feet behind the two first, and Baker about four feet behind; I think Andrews came in then; Poole may have been about half a minute behind Andrews; he was about six feet behind Andrews; from the time the first man came in till the man behind Paudeen it might have been a minute or a minute and a half; I cannot state the time precisely; it might have been five minutes; if I saw five men enter this room four feet behind each other I could not calculate the time that would elapse from the entrance of the first to that of the last; they came in as men may casually come in in a party; they did not come in in a hurry.

The Court—Do you mean casually or leisurely?

Witness—I meant leisurely.

To Mr. Hoffman—Baker was the last man who left the room; I saw Poole after Baker had gone; he was lying at the door; Poole went to the counter and got a knife from off the counter, and walked to the door, where he stood for two or three minutes; he had the handle of the door in one hand and the knife in another; he stood in a position to keep the door shut; then he fell on the floor and fainted; Mr. Shay and Harris came up to him and picked him up; his clothes were unbuttoned; I did not look at the wound then; he lay in a faint I think till after the doctor came; it was Dr. Putnam who came; I don't remember what dress Poole had; Baker had a Kossuth hat and a dark gray overcoat on him when he came in; I am pretty positive as to the coat, because it lay several weeks in my house; the first I noticed of it was after Dr. Cheesman had come; I did not see Baker take it off; I presume this was his coat; I think it was his; I would not swear positively it was; I would swear to the hat; the hat was left there too; the coat I found was of the same general appearance as that Baker had on when he came in that night; it lay in my house for a month or six weeks; some one carried it off; no one came to me and claimed it; it was taken away; I do not know who it was took it away; I am positive as to the hat; I saw it often on his head before; I am positive Baker had a coat on him when he came in; I did not notice whether he had it on when he went out; the coat he had on resembled the one left in my house very much; some one took the coat away first, and then the hat was taken away; I think Mr. Mitchell's brother took the coat away; Mitchell was my bar-keeper; he left to go to Washington; I think his brother is now in this City; he came to see his brother here and not on business; when I first saw that coat it was in the hands of some one who had picked it up near the door; it was about an hour or half an hour after the Doctor came that I saw the coat; the first shot was fired by Turner; the next by Turner; I did not think the third shot was by Baker; I think Turner fired one between the intervals; I think he fired a third before Baker fired; I think all the firing done was where Baker and Poole were; I think there were four or five shots beside what Turner fired; the marks in my shop count ten; three were in the wall over where Baker and Poole lay; two on the floor under where they lay; there were two bullets dug up there; there is one on the end of the counter, towards Broadway, and one in the front; there was one over the washstand which was between the end of the counter and the oyster-stand; one went through the glass of the fanlight, over the door; these are all; I said ten, but I was mistaken; there are but nine; of those in the wall over where Baker and Poole were, one was as high as their backs, three or four feet above the floor; they seemed as if fired over them; another was two or three feet above that, and the third was as high as I could reach; that was on the south wall; I do not know where the hat was found; when Poole and Baker were lying down, Poole's shoulder was against the south wall and his feet were pointing to the north; the shots in the wall were above their bodies; I would not say above their heads for they might have been above their heels.

It being now considerably past 3 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, it being arranged, at least, temporarily, that the future sittings of the Court will commence at that hour and terminate at 4 o'clock. The usual warning, against being led into conversations as to the merits of the case, was given to the Jurors, and they withdrew.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Benjamin Evans, Mr. RODERICK T. ENTWISTLE to Miss MARIA M., eldest daughter of the late Harris H. Walcott, all of this City.

☞ California, Boston, Hartford and Albany papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Height, JOHN CRATHORNE MONTGOMERY, Esq., *of Philadelphia, to* CAROLINE, *only daughter of the late Nehemiah Rogers, Esq., of New-York.*

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the Second-avenue Baptist Tabernacle, by Rev. Edward Lothrop, Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE SHAW to Miss CLOTILDA, *youngest daughter of the late James Lane, Esq., all of this City.*

☞ New-Orleans and California papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at the *First Presbyterian* Church, by Rev. Wm. Hogarth, DAVID H. PAIGE and ANNA E., daughter of Isaac Cruse, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 26, HESTER WEBB, wife of Captain John Webb, of this City, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock, from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, WALLACE T. VAUGHAN. His relatives and friends, and also those of his brothers, Henry and George Vaughan, the members of Niagara Engine Company No. 4, and the Fire Department generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 108 Wooster-st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, Mrs. OLIVE WHEATON, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also her sons-in-law, James M. Griffen and Charles Hoyt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 200 7th-st., at 1½ o'clock, this afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, of consumption, ELIZABETH C., wife of Andrew G. Dickenson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 29th inst., from No. 226 Chrystie-st.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, WALTER BOWNE, JR., aged 25 years. Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 23, at No. 239 Dean-st., MARGARET MEYER, aged 20. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 27, Miss MARGARET O'NEILL, sister to Mr. Chas. O'Neill, late of Quebec.

Her funeral takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from her late residence [illegible]. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

[illegible] papers please copy.

At Davenport, Iowa, on Monday, Nov. 19, SAMUEL B. [illegible], of this City, aged 19 years.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 25, of congestion of the brain, SARAH AMELIA, youngest daughter of George W. and Adelia J. Walgrove, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 88 Essex-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely.

In this City, on Sabbath morning, Nov. 25, at his residence, No. 100 West 23d-st., after a lingering illness, JAMES BROWNE, aged 73 years.

The funeral services will be held at the [illegible] Church, in West 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th Avs., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., where the friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Seventh Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 27.

$1,000 Indiana State 5s.	81½	150 Erie Railroad	51
1,000 do. b3	81½	50 do. b3	51
5,000 Virginia 6s	96¾	100 do. b3	51⅛
1,000 do.	96¾	50 do. b60	51⅛
1,000 do.	96½	250 do. s10	51⅛
12,000 Louisiana 6s. b60	93¾	50 do.	51⅛
1,000 California 7s. '70	85½	700 do. s3	51⅛
2,000 Erie Bonds of '83	89	200 do.	51⅛
1,000 Hud. R. 1st M.Bs.	100	200 do. b10	51¼
1,000 Hud. R. 3d Mt. Bs.	88	200 do. s10	51
3,000 Mic. So. 1st mge.	90	200 do.	51
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	78½	100 do. b5	51
2,000 do.	78¾	100 do. b60	51¼
5,000 do. s15	78½	200 do. b60	51
1,000 New-York Cen. 7s	103⅛	100 do. b60	51
5,000 Ch. & R. I. R. Bs. s3	98	450 do.	50⅞
20 Del & Hud C Co s30	125	800 do. b30	50⅞
5 Metropolitan Bk.	109½	400 do. s30	50¾
10 Ohio L & T Co.	96	25 New-Jersey R. R.	124
50 Canton Co. b3	20¼	50 Harlem Railroad. s3	17½
50 do.	20½	50 do. b3	17½
325 do.	20	1750 Reading Railroad	89
50 do.	20¼	50 do. b10	89
50 do.	20½	100 do. s30	89
100 do. b60	20¾	100 do. s15	89
25 Penn Coal Co.	100½	250 do. b3	89
100 Nic. Transit Co.	16¾	100 do. b60	89¼
50 do.	16½	5 Hudson River R. R.	32
225 do.	16½	200 do.	32
200 do.	16½	50 Mich. Cen. R. b60	98½
800 do. s3	16¾	37 do.	97¾
50 do. b10	16¾	20 do.	97¾
500 do. b10	17	20 do.	97½
40 do.	16¾	100 M. So & N. Ia. R. b60	96
100 do. b3	16½	50 do.	95¾
100 do. b60	17½	50 do.	95¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co. s3	23¼	107 do. b3	95½
650 do.	23¼	200 do. b60	96½
450 do.	23½	25 Panama Railroad	108
900 do. s60	23½	50 do. b60	108⅛
100 do. b60	23⅝	15 Clev. C. & Cin.	104
250 do.	23½	12 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	120½
300 do. b3	23¾	40 do.	120
100 do.	23½	15 do.	119½
400 do. b3	23¾	50 Chic. & R. Isl. R. b10	91¾
200 do. c	23½	50 do. s3	91¾
50 Ward Coal Co. b30	20½	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R. c	75⅜
100 do.	19		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s.	96	100 Cum. Coal Co. s3	23⅝
8,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	78½	50 Ill. Central R. R.	95
5,000 do.	78¾	100 M. So. & N. I. R.R.	95½
75 Nic. Transit Co.	16¾	100 Cleve. & Tol. R.R. s3	75
100 do. s10	16¾	100 Erie Railroad b60	51¼
100 Canton Comp'y. b60	20¾	100 do.	51¼
50 do. b30	20¾	300 do. b60	51¼
100 Reading R. R. b15	89½	200 do. b10	51½
200 do. b30	89¾	400 do. s3	51¼
300 do. s30	89¼	200 do. b6	51¼
250 do. s3	89¼	100 do. b60	51¾
100 do. b3	89¾	250 do. s3	51
200 do. b10	89⅞	200 do. b3	51
200 do.	89	100 do. b3	50¾
500 do. b60	88¾	200 do. s3	50¾
300 do.	88⅞	100 do.	50¾
100 do. s30	88¾	100 Harlem Railroad. s3	17½
100 do. b3	88¾		

TUESDAY, Nov. 27—P. M.

There was a decline to-day, from no very apparent cause, of 1@2, and, in some instances, 3 ℔ cent. on the speculative Stock list; the change being more particularly marked this afternoon, after the printed list of the Second Board sales was closed. Erie sold as low as 49½ ℔ cent. and Reading 88⅛ ℔ cent., against 51⅛ for the former and 91 for the latter on Monday afternoon. Nearly all the Road Shares sympathized, and so did Cumberland Coal. There was not much done in Railway Bonds, while the State Loans, as on yesterday, were generally firm, and offered only in limited sums. There have been some heavy purchases this week of Transit Company shares, rumored to be for the object of contesting the competition with the Panama route to California. The Stock left off at 16¾ ℔ cent. after selling at 17, buyer 10 days. The Western Road Stocks lost the firmness noticed yesterday, and sold down 1@2 ℔ cent. Illinois Centrals, 78½ ℔ cent. The general market closed under much excitement, and with a marked eagerness to sell Stocks at the decline.

The Stock Exchange was honored, this forenoon, by a visit from the Governor of the State of New-York. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, Banker, and was introduced to the Board of Brokers, while in session, by Mr. MARVIN, the President.

The Foreign Exchanges for the steamer, to-morrow, ruled pretty much the same as yesterday. The regular bankers were able, in some instances, to command 108⅞ ℔ cent. on London, and made settlements, on credits heretofore granted to their customers, at the same rate. Most of the cash sales, however, were at 108¼@108⅜, being an established advance of about an eighth over last week's packet. The drawers on the North of Europe made no change in rates, and were consequently pretty free sellers on Bremen, Hamburg, &c. On Paris, the demand was not so large, and bills were done at 5.22@5.20@5.18¾ francs to the dollar. The steamer has no specie engaged. The following range of quotations is given in the Continental Circulars:

London	107⅞@ 108⅛
Paris	5.20 @5.23¾
Amsterdam	40⅞@ 41⅛
Frankfort	41 @ 41¼
Bremen	77⅞@ 78⅛
Hamburg	35⅞@ 36⅛
Antwerp	5.20 @5.23¾
Berlin and Leipzic	72 @ 72¼

The Discount Brokers made further negotiations to-day for Boston account, and transmitted $100,000 in Government Transfer Drafts on the Boston Sub-Treasury, by depositing the Gold in the office here. The activity in demand loans continues, and a number of the Stock Brokers were quite short of Money; though no very decided trouble was experienced in making up their wants. The rate is seven ℔ cent., while larger differences are paid between cash and time purchases at the Board.

We are authorized by the Bank Department at Albany, to say that the proposed State Five ℔ cents of 1873 will be received as a basis of circulation at the rate of 90 ℔ cent., such being, according to PRICE's tables of investment values, equal to a 6 ℔ cent. 18 years Stock at par.

The Harlem Railroad Company will report something like the following figures to the State Commission on Railways, for the year ending 30th September. We are indebted to Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD, the Treasurer, for the memoranda:

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1855	$1,091,069 95
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1854	935,061 02
Increase	$156,008 93

The decrease in the receipts for September and October, which has been noticed in some of the papers, arose from the fact that the published statements for those months, in 1854, included mail service and other items which were not the earnings of those months, and consequently should not enter into the comparison with the receipts this year.

During the year ending as above the expenses of the Road have been reduced about 11 ℔ cent., and a reduction is still going on. Since the 1st June last the floating debt of the Company has been reduced more than $100,000.

We conform the following quotations for some of the leading securities, which are dealt in or known in Europe, to the latest cash sales at the New-York Stock Exchange, and to the European circulars prepared for the steamer on Wednesday:

	Last Packet.	Present Packet.
United States 6s, 1867-68	118¼	118
New-York State 6s, 1873	116	116
Ohio 6s, 1875	112	112
Ohio 6s, 1860	106	106½
Pennsylvania 5s, old issue	82½	83⅛
Pennsylvania Coupon 5s	85⅛	85⅛
Kentucky 6s	102	102
Tennessee 6's	92½	93
Virginia 6s	94½	96¼
Missouri 6s	90	89⅞
California 7s	84¼	85⅛
Louisiana 6s	90	93
New-York Central 7s	104	103⅛
New-York Central 6s	86	85⅞
Erie Bonds, 1875	88½	88
Erie Third Mortgage, 1883	90	89½
Illinois Central 7s	79½	78½
Illinois Freeland 7s	81	80½
New-York Central Stock	92	92
New-York and Erie	58¼	49½
Panama	108½	106½
Delaware and Hudson	124	126
Pennsylvania Coal	98	100½
Philadelphia and Reading	91½	88½
Michigan Central	97	97½
Southern Michigan	98½	95½
Ohio and Pennsylvania	79	79
Pennsylvania Central	85⅛	85
Galena and Chicago	121	119½
Cleveland and Toledo	75½	75
Baltimore and Ohio	55	52½

Money Circular for England.

Per Pacific.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

[*Extract.*]

The continued favorable accounts from Europe, both financial and commercial, in connection with the lower rates for foreign exchanges, the cessation of specie shipments, and rather easier state of money matters, have given to the Stock market since our report of 13th instant, a general upward tendency. There is, however, but a limited business in solid Securities, the active demand produced by the low prices current during the prevalence of the late panic having been in a large measure checked by the reaction which has since taken place. In some descriptions of the more speculative Stocks the daily transactions are quite large, and purchases are freely made in anticipation of a further advance during the next sixty days. As regards Railroad Stocks, this anticipation is based upon the present unprecedentedly large receipts and the prospect of their continuance throughout the Winter, when, in consequence of the interruption of water communication between the seaboard and interior, the whole transportation of freight will devolve upon the roads. It is also hoped, from the present state of trade with Europe and the aspect of the Exchange market that the gold received from California during the next two months will be retained in this country, and lead to an increased supply of money. The financial accounts from London and Paris will probably, however, continue to exercise a strong influence on the market; and, although the immediate apprehension of serious embarrassments from this source has been removed, there is still sufficient doubt felt on the subject to induce a considerable degree of caution and prudence in all business operations. In State Stocks the principal changes during the fortnight are an advance of 1 ℔ cent. in Indiana Fives, 3 ℔ cent. in Virginia Sixes, and 4 ℔ cent. in Missouri Sixes. California Sevens have also improved, and close in demand at 86½. The supply of all descriptions of State Bonds continues quite small, and there is a fair demand for banking purposes. The new issue of New-York State Stock will be in 5 ℔ cent. certificates, redeemable in eighteen years, for $4,500,000, to redeem $4,000,000 of old loans due 1st January, and meet a deficiency of $500,000 in the Canal Debt Sinking Fund. CAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

The Stock market has been without animation since our previous advices, and quotations have been quite irregular. State Bonds and a few Railway Shares have improved, whilst Railroad Bonds and those stocks which are the special object of attention among speculators, have generally declined. The favorable intelligence ℔ Canada, from Liverpool, under date of 10th inst., produced but a momentary impression on the market. Its effect was counteracted by the movement at present going on in the Eastern States, where the stronger Banks of Boston seem disposed to make the country Banks adopt a more prudent course than they have been in the habit of doing. These measures may possibly occasion some failures, of no importance in fact, but sufficient, however, to produce an effect on the sensitive minds of speculators, and for two days past stocks have shown a marked downward tendency.

MARIE & KANZ.

Cotton Circular.

Per Pacific.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855.

Since our respects of the 14th inst. we have received Liverpool advices *per Pacific* and *Canada*, to the 8th and 10th respectively, the last per telegraph, on Thursday afternoon, 22d inst. The advance brought by each steamer, was larger than looked for, in fact, shrewd operators had been making their arrangements for a decline by the first named packet; the result has been almost corresponding advances on first cost of cotton in all the receiving and shipping markets, which has been aided by increased facilities for shipping to Europe, freight in New-Orleans, notwithstanding the large receipts by rivers, having fallen to ⅝d. ℔ ℔. The stock in our market having become reduced, the advance was more immediate than in others, and since the *Canada's* advices, a change of opinion has prevailed, and our present prices are considered reasonable, in view of the light stocks universally held by spinners, not only in this country but in Europe. The stock in France being represented as less in proportion to their requirements than in Liverpool. The sales here during the first week of our review, were 8,000 bales, and during the second, which is up to last evening, have amounted to 10,000 bales. The letter mail was at our Post-Office on Saturday evening, but was not delivered until Monday morning. Holders' views have gained strength since, and we regard the market as closing firm at our quotations, which have been raised from ¼ to ⅜c. in the fortnight.

The very abundant rains which prevailed between 6th and 9th instants, in Alabama and part of Mississippi, have not been sufficient to keep the rivers navigable for large class of boats, but the swamps are said to be filled, and very partial rains from this period will render them again navigable. The Tombigbee River, as high up as Columbus, near the head of navigation, had risen ten feet from low-water mark, and a large number of flat boats had drifted down from that section; from which quarter we have reliable advices from collecting Attorneys, to the most prominent jobbing houses in our city, that they are only now commencing to send to market the Cotton crop of the two years preceding the present. On the same unbiassed authority, we state our conviction, that there is on that river now, upwards of 60,000 bales of old Cotton. Red River, Ouchita, Arkansas and Yazoo, all contain yet, considerable portions of old Cotton, certainly over 250,000 bales. T. J. STEWART & CO.

Illinois Circulation—A New Dodge.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The recent consultation of the Georgia wild-cat banks, in New-York, in which they put their hands together to contrive the best plan for maintaining their ruinous supremacy in the Northwest, begins to develop itself in action by the strikers and note holders who have the management of affairs in Chicago. The first step has been taken. On Tuesday last, a paper was circulated among the banking houses here, pledging the signers to receive the bills of no Illinois Bank on deposit, that does not redeem its notes in gold at par, at the place of issue, and in *Chicago, in Exchange on New-York, at one half per cent. premium.* It is needless to say that the paper was headed by the principal wild-cat operators, and that it is an open declaration of war on their part, upon the legally constituted, stock-secured, specie-paying institutions of the State. It is undertaken to discredit and embarrass the legal banks, and by driving them from the field altogether, leave the country open for the continued depredations of these financiers who have lived upon the industry of the country, already too long. We do not believe that it will work—that the bankers and brokers of Chicago, who wish a good *currency will second these men in the attempt to* throw additional embarrassments in the way of *existing institutions organised under the law of the State.* We warn them now, that, by acceding to the demand that is made, they are giving aid and comfort to an enemy that waits only a convenient opportunity to devour them in turn.

The impudence of the movement is the most surprising thing of all. Here are Banks doing business fifteen hundred miles from this point; circulating in this city a species of paper that has been, until this war commenced, at a discount at the very counters over which it is paid out, of one and a quarter per cent.; that is not secured at all; that is issued on the generous confidence system; that, when offered in Georgia, is redeemed in gold dollars, driblet by driblet, amid many threats to "hold" the drawer of specie "to bail;" that will not pass in any direction one hundred and fifty miles from Chicago; that is utterly discredited in Milwaukee, only ninety miles away; that is looked upon with doubt and suspicion everywhere; and that is upheld in good faith by none—here are these Bankers making this preposterous demand, of institutions that are good anywhere; that are built on a secure and reliable foundation and that do business in a safe and legitimate way. Could the impudence of the thing be surpassed?

We call upon the country banks of Illinois and Wisconsin *to resist this dodge by such means as* they have in their power. Let them, without exception, throw out all RED-DOG, no matter who presents it. Let them discourage its circulation among their customers by whatever means they can. Let *them inform the people what manner of currency it is—what its basis is—what its amount is—what its effect is upon the business and industry of the West,* and they may be assured that those who are now aiming a blow at them will be crushed by the recoil upon their own heads.

The people, too, have an interest in the fight; for at them and at their pockets the shaft is aimed; [illegible] the State banks go to the wall, the red-dog [illegible] will have full swing, and there will be [illegible] pose. And that is the object to drive our sound institutions to the wall is self-evident; else why say "Banks of this (Illinois) State." Why not include Georgia banks? Do they redeem in Chicago with New-York Exchange at one half or one per cent.? Not a bit of it! Why not include the banks of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky? Do they redeem in Chicago? Ask at any wild-cat bank and you will find out. No, the blow is aimed at the Illinois banks. It is intended to crush them, and to leave the Illinois people at the mercy of these same wild-cat gentlemen who have grown fat and saucy on their rich pickings.

Let this thing go into effect, and up goes exchange again to the point where it has stood for a couple of years, red-dog becomes the standard, specie will be unknown, security there will be none. The wild-cats under such a system will multiply with the fecundity of rabbits. The seven irresponsible concerns, now trying to pay out their paper promises, will be quadrupled, and such pets as that [illegible]ville concern was, and this *Planters and Mechanics Bank* of Dalton, is, will be as common as Irish grog-shops are on the street, and will conduce about as much as they do to the public prosperity. We ask the people to see to this thing—to refuse all red-dog, wild-cat bills, whether issued by the "Great Mogul," or any of his helpers and imitators.

Depend upon it, this last dodge is the death struggle of the *swamps*. Defeat them in this, and they will betake themselves to the swamps of George, to be seen here no more.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement of the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,710,000
Loans and Discounts	50,[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Amount due from other Banks	[illegible]
Amount due to other Banks	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 27—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Sales to-day 1,900 bbls. WHEAT—Sales 3,150 bushels White Canadian at $2 25, delivered in Troy. Dressed Hogs, $8 75 and $9.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 27—12½ P. M.

FLOUR more active; sales 1,100 bbls. at unchanged prices. BARLEY—Sales 14,000 bushels four rowed at $1 25 afloat, and $1 28 from store. CORN—No sales. WHISKY, 41c.@42½c. *Receipts by Canal to-day*—1,634 bbls. Flour; 675 bbls. Beef; 14,[illegible] bush. Barley; 2,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 26.

COTTON firm. Sales to-day 10,000 bales at 9c.@9¼c. for Middling. SUGAR advanced ⅛c. Sales of Fair at 5¾c.@6¼c. MOLASSES active at 29½c. CORN 90c. COTTON FREIGHTS to Liverpool ½d., and to Havre 1c.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

COTTON depressed. Sales to-day 2,100 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—$1,000 Allegheny County 6s, Steuben, 64½; $2,200 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75; $[illegible] Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '64, 80; $500 do., '67, 80; $2,000 Delaware R. R., 6s, 75; $[illegible] City 6s, 91½; [illegible] P. R. R. 92; $2,000 Sunbury and Erie R. R. 7s, [illegible]; $100 Lehigh 6s, '70, 95; $350 City Warrants, 91½; $[illegible] Schuylkill Nav. Boat Loan, [illegible]; [illegible] Morris Canal, 12⅞; $50 do., 12⅞; 100 Long Island R. R., 12½; 175 Reading R. R., 45⅞; 200 do., 46; 100 do., 45¾; 1 Beaver Meadow R. R., 51½; 100 Schuyl. Nav. Pref., 30; 15 Lehigh Nav. [illegible]; 5 Bank of Kentucky, 117½; 15 Bank of N. Lib., [illegible]; [illegible] Consolidation Bank, 29½.

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, '68, 118¼@118½; Phil. 6s, [illegible]@92; Penn. 5s, 83¼@83½; Reading R. R., 44⅞@44¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 80½@81; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 91@92; Pennsyl. Railroad, 42¼@42½; Morris Canal, 12⅞@13; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74½@75; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 19½@19¾; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 30@30½; Long Island R. R., 12½@12¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 8@8½; Girard Bank, 11⅜@11½; Leh. Zinc, 1¼@1⅜; Union Canal, 8⅜@9½; New-Creek Coal Co., 1⅝@1¾.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Washington, from Bremen and Southampton—Messrs. Samuel Thorn, George Kneeland, Guiseppe Carnogli, O. H. Mildeberger and lady, J. Mildeberger, Alexander Blacque and governess, C. Stansbury and 3 children, John Wardraper, John Reed, Thomas Coates, Susan Coates, John Hilton, Francis Hilton, Rev. Joseph Hasson, Rev. Wm. Hamilton, A. Z. Gray, George L. Gray, A. Franchioni, Charles Latchrou, Rachel Latchrou, Jos. Richardson, Robert Stewart, Anna Wright and son Edward, Joseph Embury, Robert Livingston, Peter [illegible], Anna Hepworth, John Dennis, John Oliver and lady, Rebecca and Wm. Oliver, Eli Hyatt and lady, John and Abram Hyatt, J. Cheshire, J. Helps, J. Noel, Adam Crafford, M. D., Rev. John Hess, George Dolman, Charles Colborn and lady, Emma, Mary, Charles, Betty, and Oliver Colborn, J. Richards, Julia White, L. Gibson, Edmond Acharie, Wm. Hunecshotter, Wm. Marking, Wilhelmina Rumenoff, Louis Gatzen and lady, S. Kessler, William Kessler, Ernestine Sachs, Louis Stahl, Dr. Emil Lange, Frederick Lange, Otto Borberger, Sophie Lange, Marie Wishnitz, John Huthof, Henri Flanki, Ludwig Scholtz, Henry Engelmann, Frederick Grebel, David Windheimer, Elise Braun and daughter Emilie, Joseph Elnop and lady, Marie Wolframs, Charles T. Crole, Taubchen Lovysohn, Carl Bauermann, Julie Picard, Carl Mayerhofen, Johann Plan, H. Bolenius, H. A. Schlotz, Alexander Meneesky, H. W. Briehl and lady, Ernest Fallentin, Louis Martin, Caroline and Henrietta Rosenberg, Agatha Niederlander and 5 children, Thomas Radspieler, Deborah Wehn, Marie Wehn, Adolf Muller and lady, H. Bedze, P. Strauss, L. Schmidt and lady, Henrietta Nehls, M. Weyermann, Gus. Scholl, Henry Wagner, Frederick Brandt, A. Steinhauser, A. Schumacher, George Bosse, Louise and Max Hahnemann, Ottilie Kupper, D. Kohlhagen, Henri Lamberts, Aug. Werland, Rev. Boniface Wimmer, sisters Alexia Eparia, Juliana Dieppold, Emeranda Bader, Williboldi Scharfmeier, A. Knapp, and Philomena Spiegel, Joseph Band, Catharine Schonofer, Aug. Muller, Benjamin Gutkind and lady, Rebecca, Heinrich, Babette, Wolf, Gustav, and Fanny Gutkind, Carl Grimm, Adolf Michaelis, Marie Kirchmaier and 3 children, Betty Schmidt, Eleanor Weber, W. Hocker and son, Rudolf Stahler, and Charles W. Curtis.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—M. Lovell, G. M. Gossuay, M. Cooper, W. H. Hyatt, P. W. McCarty, H. Blackwood, Wm. Hays, John T. Gubia, and 4 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 02	Sun sets	4 34	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 33	Gov. Island	11 37	Hell Gate	1 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, NOV. 27.

Cleared.

Steamship—Pacific, Eldridge, Liverpool, E. K. Collins.

Ships—Danube, Littlefield, Cork, C. C. Duncan; New-York, Edwards, Charleston, G. Bulkley & Co.

Barks—Lawrence, (Br.) Salmon, Melbourne, Dappermann & Attwater; Sarah M., Colman, Constantinople, Russell & King.

Brig—Ulma, Brown, Nassau, N. P., W. H. Newman & Co.

Schrs.—John Burton, Wilmington, F. S. Powell; E. J. Scott, Taylor, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Julia Francis, Robinson, Beaufort, Davis & Holmes; R. A. Wood, Wood, Buenos Ayres, Romero & Smith; Berosa, Mayer, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Jacob and William, Mathers, Gloucester, J. S. Merrill; Pacific, Atwill, Baltimore, J. S. Merrill; H. N. Gambrill, Allen, Bathurst, L. A. Macomber.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, master.

Propeller Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Ship Phantom, (clipper,) Peterson, Foo-chow-foo July 24, with teas and silks to D. G. & W. B. Bacon. Sld. in co. with ships Don Quixotte and Spitfire, both for London. The Danish schr. Fordenskyold sailed the 19th for Boston. The ship Frigate Bird, (clipper,) and Br. ship Vestion, (clipper,) both for London, sailed July 21. Aug. 24, lat. 2 46 S., lon. 125 07 E., in North Banda Sea, discovered a dangerous shoal, not laid down in the Pilots' Chart, and books of latest election.

Ship F. S. Austin, Clark, Galveston, 20 ds., cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather during the passage. On the 23d inst., lat. 33 28, lon. 77 10, passed a fore and aft schooner of about 200 tons, water-logged and abandoned; boats gone, colors, union down in the main rigging. Did not appear to have been long in that condition.

Bark Rothesay, Munn, Pernambuco Oct. 26, with sugar to Phipps & Co.

Brig Northman, (of Boston,) Sheffield, Trinidad de Cuba, 25 ds., with sugar and rice, to H. D. Brookman. The Br. bark Hesperus, from Cardenas, loading for Bristol, (Eng.) took fire on the night of 22d October, and was entirely destroyed.

Brig Macon, Watkins, Savannah 12 ds., with cotton to Demill & Co.

Brig R. W. Packer, (of Boston,) Wadsworth, Cape Haytien Nov. 4, with logwood and mahogany to J. L. Wilson.

Brig James Brown, of Millbridge, Wallace, Jacksonville, 10 ds., yellow pine to G. G. Martin, vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Sailed in co. with L. M. Strout, Strout, for New-York.

Brig Rainbow, (of New-Haven,) Nelson, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig General Pinkney, (clipper,) Lanfair, Baltimore, 40 hours, with mdse. to Barlow, Kibby & Co.

Brig Francoisis, Lewis, Jacmel, 26 ds., coffee and logwood to Vose, Perkins & Co.

Brig *Telegraph, (Br.)* Byrne, Turks Island, 10 ds., with salt to Rowland & Son.

Schr. L. M. Strout, (of Harrington,) Strout, Jacksonville, 10 ds., with yellow pine to G. G. Martin.

Schr. Kate Brigham, (three-masted,) Evans, Savannah, 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Ship Carpenter, Reares, Milford, Del., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Empire, Osborne, Savannah, 5 ds., with cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schr. Notus, Curdy, Wareham, with nails to E. Sprague.

Schr. E. H. Hubbard, Coe, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Vapor, Birch, Charleston, 5 ds., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Jones, Barcelona, Nov. 5, with hides, &c., to Moller and Riera.

Schr. Joseph Smith, Furman, Savannah, 5 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Propeller Thomas Swann, Green, Baltimore, mdse. to John Riley.

Propeller Caledonia, Baker, Portland, Me., with mdse. to John Riley.

SAILED—26th, Steamship Cahawba, Smith, Havana.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 2, lat. 25 S., lon. 18 57 E., brig Felix, (Swe.) from Newport, (Eng.) for Canton.

Oct. 12, ship John M. Wood, from Calcutta for London, and had sailed from St. Helena, Oct. 11. All well on board.

Nov. 13, lat. 29 54, lon. 77 40, schr. Caroline Grant, from Boucer for Montego Bay.

Nov. 14, lat. 31 08, lon. 74 46, bark Warren, Hallet, hence 4 ds. out, with loss of mainsail, &c.

Nov. 21, lat. 33 50 N., lon. 72 50, ship Ocean Wave, from San Francisco for Hampton Roads.

Nov. 23, off Cape Hatteras, 25 N. E. 30 miles, brig Harriet, of Portland, bound to Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, Nov. 2, schrs. Harbinger, Nickerson, for New-York; General Veazie, Chase, for Boston, loading.